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Andropov Reveals New Offer on Arms, Warns of Impasse

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Yuri V. Andropov announced new arms control proposals Wednesday to demonstrate Soviet "flexibility" but said categorically that the Geneva talks would collapse when U.S. medium-range nuclear missile deployments begin in Western Europe.

In an apparent attempt to induce a delay in the U.S. deployments, which are scheduled for December, Mr. Andropov said the talks would continue if the United States "re-nounces the deployment of its missiles in Europe within the announced deadlines."

Mr. Andropov disclosed that Moscow was prepared to cut down to "about 140" the number of its triple-headed SS-20 missiles in the European theater. This, he added, "is noticeably less" than the combined number of French and British nuclear delivery systems.

Previously, the Russians have insisted on retaining 162 SS-20s, or the total number of French and British systems.

Mr. Andropov reaffirmed his earlier assertion that Moscow would "liquidate" all other missiles in Europe if an agreement were reached at Geneva, and he went a step further by asserting that no new SS-20s would be deployed in the Asian part of the country.

The Soviet leader said he was prepared to show "additional flexibility" on the question of medium range nuclear-capable aircraft. He said Moscow did not want to "un-end" the United States on this issue although the Soviet Union did not have similar aircraft in third countries capable of reaching the United States.

The package was interpreted by Western specialists in Moscow as containing both "cosmetic" and substantive changes.

[A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow said the proposals were unacceptable because they were conditional on a U.S. decision not

to deploy the missiles. The Associated Press reported.]

The timing of Mr. Andropov's proposal was significant as it came during divisions within the Western alliance over the U.S. invasion of Grenada. It also coincided with a series of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Western Europe and was presumably designed to increase pressure on West European governments to seek a delay in U.S. deployment.

But the substantive shifts appear to have been designed to precede the West German debate next month on deployment.

Russian Gives Deadline

The chief Soviet delegate at the medium-range missile talks with the United States, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, told West German disarmament experts Wednesday that the negotiations would become pointless after Nov. 22, The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag's arms control subcommittee, said that meetings with Mr. Kvitsinsky and the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, made it clear that "there is no chance for an accord before the deployment" of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles being.

However, Mr. Kvitsinsky told Mr. Bahr and 14 other experts that the Soviet Union was assuming that deployment was to begin Nov. 22, one day after the Bundestag is to hold its final debate on the issue.

"He told us that the Soviet Union regards this as the watershed date after which negotiations would be pointless," Mr. Bahr said.

He also stressed that both sides had avoided saying that they had given up hope of eventually reaching an agreement but they "no longer expect a result before the deployment starts."

"After that, they took different roads," Mr. Bahr said. The Americans, he said, had expressed willingness to continue to negotiate, while the Russians said talks would become pointless after the deployment began.



United Press International
Soldiers from Caribbean nations that supported the U.S. invasion of Grenada board U.S. planes en route to the island at the staging point at the airport in Barbados.

British Aide Refuses to Condemn U.S.

Most European Allies Express Shock at Assault on Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, refused Wednesday to condemn the U.S.-led invasion of the Commonwealth Caribbean island of Grenada and said it must not weaken Britain's close ties with Washington.

Official in France, West Germany, Italy and Sweden were among those to criticize the invasion. France was particularly blunt in its outright condemnation of the U.S. move.

The Council of Europe, comprising 21 major West European nations, said public opinion on the continent "will find it hard to reconcile" the invasion with the principles of international law.

Labor's foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey, called the invasion a catastrophic blunder and the failure of the British government to prevent it an unforgivable dereliction of duty.

Accusing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of servility to President Ronald Reagan, he urged her to "get off her knees" and join with other U.S. allies in trying to moderate U.S. policies.

He accused her of being "an obedient poodle" to President Reagan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Outside Britain, the United States found little international support Wednesday for its surprise action in Grenada. Many of its strongest allies joined traditional foes in expressing shock, regret and condemnation.

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Sir Geoffrey said Britain had not felt an invasion was warranted to protect its own 250 citizens on Grenada, but the United States had taken a different view. Washington intended to pull out its troops however, he added.

"What happened in this case must not be allowed to weaken the essential fabric of our relationship with the United States," Sir Geoffrey said.

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U.S. Says 600 Cubans Captured on Grenada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-led invasion force on Grenada has captured 600 Cubans, rescued 70 Americans and is "moving against the remaining few objectives," Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Wednesday.

The operations are progressing very well," Mr. Weinberger said at the Pentagon. "The Army and the Marine Corps are moving against the remaining few objectives against diminishing Cuban resistance."

On Wednesday morning, the United States landed 800 more paratroopers plus heavy arms on Grenada to bolster the invasion force.

The 1,900 U.S. soldiers who landed Tuesday, backed by 300 troops from six Caribbean nations, fought Cubans and Grenadians in house-to-house combat throughout the morning in the capital of St. George's, Western diplomats said.

A Cuban government announcement in Havana said six U.S. helicopter gunships attacked Cuban positions on Grenada before dawn Wednesday, destroying the Cuban main building at the Point Salines airfield. It said the last six Cuban defenders at the field "sacrificed" themselves rather than surrender.

Mr. Weinberger said some Cubans were continuing to fight. He said the U.S.-led forces had taken

600 Cuban prisoners and that there were 20 wounded Cubans.

"We have rescued and are transferring back to the United States the first group of Americans," Mr. Weinberger said, noting that the first group of about 70 was being flown to Charleston, South Carolina. The Associated Press reported late Wednesday that the first group had arrived.

In reports on the fighting, Barbados state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Co. said at least 30 Cubans were killed during the attack. Cuba's ambassador to Argentina, Emilio Aragonés Navarro, said Wednesday in Buenos Aires that dozens of Cubans have been killed.

Pentagon sources said 6 U.S. troops had been killed, 8 were missing and 33 wounded in fighting.

A reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. said Grenadian troops were holding hostages at the Fort Rupert army base as a deterrent against attack.

Mr. Weinberger said there was one "major" stronghold of resistance: "Richmond Hill and that was defended by both Cubans and Grenadians." He said there were "other pockets" of resistance.

General John W. Vesey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said there was "organized resistance" at the second campus of the St. George's Medical College, which has about 600 American students, and Richmond Hill.

Asked if the students were hostages, Mr. Weinberger said: "They couldn't go in or out of building without getting killed."

He said the 600 Cuban prisoners included a Cuban colonel. Vesey said they were "not prisoners of war."

Mr. Weinberger also said the ceremonial British governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, had been freed from prison and flown by helicopter to a U.S. ship.

Mr. Weinberger said there were about 30 Russians on the island.

Hudson Austin, and the deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, who seized power in a coup two weeks ago, had apparently sought refuge in the Soviet Embassy.

Western diplomatic sources told United Press International that Grenadian soldiers from the People's Revolutionary Army were sailing at the invading forces in the capital.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Managua Expected to Suffer Most In Aftermath of Grenada Invasion

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The invasion of Grenada by a U.S.-dominated force is likely to have effects far beyond the shores of the island, particularly in Nicaragua, Western and Latin American officials and diplomats said Tuesday.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council was to resume debate on the crisis Wednesday. The United States engaged in acrimonious debate with Latin American countries in a session ending early Wednesday morning.

Several of the reasons President Ronald Reagan gave in explaining his decision to send troops to overthrow Grenada's new military junta, among them the discomfort of its neighbors and a desire for the "restoration of democratic institutions," could be applied as easily to Nicaragua's Sandinist government, the officials said.

The Reagan administration's willingness to use U.S. troops to achieve those goals, several diplomats said, is likely to raise the anxiety of officials in Managua, where the government is already feeling the pressure of actions by U.S.-backed rebels.

"It was a little warning," a Mexican official said.

But officials in the region pointed out as well that the killing of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, by the military officials who overthrew him provided a catalyst for the close-knit Caribbean region that does not exist in Nicaragua.

Although hard evidence of Cuban involvement in the overthrow of Mr. Bishop has not been made public, some officials in the region speculated that the Cubans may have encouraged a change of government and encouraged them to found the situation going beyond their control.

"That's so atypical of the Caribbean region: you don't have those things going on in this area," a Western embassy official in the region said of Mr. Bishop's assassination.

The poll, published in *Le Quotidien de Paris*, said 51 percent favored continued French participation in the force in a similar survey last month, 56 percent said they were opposed.

The poll said 81 percent of those interviewed approved of President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Fidel Castro denounced the U.S. invasion as "treacherous, criminal."

react, calling for an emergency meeting of the Security Council, reported Tuesday from Cuba.

The Cuban press agency, Prensa Latina, issued reports on the fighting in the United States, "We have no desire to fight with the United States," Ian Jacobs, a representative of Grenada, said.

Mr. Jacobs, who asserted that the American invasion had so far caused 700 deaths, continued: "It is very clear that in today's world, the United States has decided that it is the right destiny."

In his strongest appeal yet and without naming the United States or its six Caribbean allies, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar appealed "to all concerned in the strongest terms to refrain from any actions not in conformity with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations."

Tuesday night, the United States clashed sharply with Latin American countries at an urgent session of the Security Council.

Representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Guyana and Grenada itself assailed the United States for its invasion of Grenada.

"We have no desire to fight with the United States," Ian Jacobs, a representative of Grenada, said.

The American invasion had so far caused 700 deaths, continued: "It is very clear that in today's world, the United States has decided that it is the right destiny."

The United States, which had warm relations with Grenada under Mr. Bishop, by the military officials who overthrew him provided a catalyst for the close-knit Caribbean region that does not exist in Nicaragua.

In a statement Friday, the Cuban government and Communist Party declared that "no doctrine, no principle, no position proclaimed as revolutionary and no internal division can justify savage methods such as this physical elimination of Maurice Bishop."

The anger expressed by Havana over the killing of Mr. Bishop, some diplomats said, may have reduced the chance for a strong reaction from Cuba to the U.S. invasion.

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Aides Say Reagan Feared Potential Soviet Outpost in Grenada

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Behind President Ronald Reagan's decision to invade Grenada was his concern that the island not become either "another Iran," where Americans were held hostage for 444 days, or "another Beirut," where the United States was powerless to prevent the deaths of more than 200 marines, State Department officials say.

But in addition to these reasons, which Secretary of State George P. Shultz insisted were the paramount ones, there was an additional motivation, officials said: to rid the Caribbean of a potential outpost for Cuba and the Soviet Union and to stop what the administration perceived as a drift toward more radicalism in the region.

Some officials said the White House could not afford "another Nicaragua," the Cuban ally in Central America, while others said a more real concern was that there not be "another Surinam," the former Dutch colony in South America that was taken over by leftists last year in a bloody coup.

What the move also demonstrated was the determination of this administration not to appear passive in the face of foreign crisis. A French diplomat, who deplored the Grenada invasion, said the president looked like he was "flailing around" striking the Grenadians out of his frustration with not being able to hit Damascus, Havana or Moscow.

White House officials defended the president as being suitably cautious but not wanting to run the risk of being compared with his predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

ter, who may have lost the election to Mr. Reagan over his handling of the Iran hostage crisis in late 1979 and 1980.

The invasion, however, has produced a new series of problems for the administration, already faced with a crisis in Lebanon. Launching the action without advance consultation with Congress, and without the cooperation of its North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NEWS ANALYSIS

and Latin American allies, the administration has to defend itself against allegations of acting irresponsibly.

On specific issues, State Department officials worried that the Grenada invasion would not only further worsen relations with Moscow but also provide the political left in Western Europe with new ammunition to attack the deployment of U.S. missiles in coming months.

Mr. Reagan, an official said, will probably again be seen as anti-nuclear movements in Europe as someone who is too quick to shoot and who ought not to be trusted with nuclear weapons.

Administration officials said the move was prompted by the fear of the nearby eastern Caribbean islands, who, having watched Surinam turn into a scene of violence a year ago, worried that the problem might spread. They pleaded with Washington, officials said, to eliminate the radicals in Grenada and bring "democracy" there.

To help argue their case, they said the Cubans and Russians were behind the military coup last week,

officials said, even though, as Mr. Shultz said Tuesday, there was no evidence that they wanted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop killed.

"I think it is fair to say that this administration did not need too much persuading to do what it did," a State Department official said.

The actual decision to launch the invasion was heavily influenced by the swirl of events on Sunday and Monday, officials said. Mr. Reagan was being asked to decide whether to authorize plans for the invasion, while the country's concern was focused on the explosion Sunday at the marines' headquarters in Beirut.

Mr. Reagan was worried, Mr. Shultz said, that if Americans on Grenada were hurt or taken hostage within days of the Beirut deaths, he would be open to criticism that he had not acted.

Another historical analogy being discussed in Washington was that of President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in April 1965 to send more than 20,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to make sure that a leftist government did not emerge from a conflict within that country's armed forces.

The rationale given for that intervention at first was the need to protect American lives, but as Johnson subsequently made clear, his greater concern was in preventing "another Cuba."

The Dominican Republic exercise cost Johnson the support of some key Democrats, such as Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who accused his administration of the "arrogance of power" for its interference in other countries' affairs.

But there are officials in the State Department who say the Dominican Republic intervention was a success because it prevented a violent swing to the left and eventually produced free elections. It is this ends-justifies-the-means argument that was being offered by State Department officials on Tuesday.

Another concern arising from the invasion is whether this might be the first of several such actions, European diplomats said. For instance, what about Nicaragua?

Officials said such a move against Nicaragua was not being contemplated because of the much higher risks involved. But a high Defense Department official said Tuesday that he hoped the Nicaraguans would get "the message" from Grenada and limit their risks by stopping support for insurgents in El Salvador.

Other officials, however, said the Grenada invasion could just as well have other outcomes as well — stepped-up Soviet military support for Nicaragua and Cuba, and an increase in Soviet-backed violence in areas where the United States is vulnerable.

A senior State Department official said he expected the most trouble for the administration to come from Congress, where there seems to be little support for overseas military intervention.

He said the administration was counting on the takeover in Grenada to be relatively low-cost, with very few American casualties and an early departure of U.S. troops.

Moreover, he said, the United States is counting on the Caribbean nations who took part in the invasion to play a leading role in justifying the action, and thereby deflecting criticism from Washington.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russians Pinpointing Airliner Search

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Soviet deep-sea salvage ship is searching intensively at one spot west of Sakhalin Island, leading U.S. officials to think the Russians have found or believe they have found wreckage from the Korean airliner they shot down Sept. 1.

The U.S. officials said the Russians have surrounded their salvage ship with warships and trawlers, making it difficult for U.S. Navy vessels in the area to see what is happening. They said the State Department may reiterate a previous U.S. request for international observers to be allowed on the Soviet vessels.

The United States is close to calling off its search in the Sea of Japan for the airliner wreckage, officials said Wednesday. The officials said a final decision would probably be made by the end of this week to suspend searching after one more week, with increasingly hostile weather to be cited as the reason.

EC Considers Plan on U.K. Payments

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — Senior officials of the European Community on Wednesday considered a West German initiative to try to break the deadlock over Britain's financial contribution, which is one of the issues holding up reform of the group's budget.

The West German plan announced in outline Tuesday night, tries to reconcile widely diverging views on how the financial burden should be more fairly distributed by taking elements from proposals submitted by Britain, Denmark, France and the EC's Executive Commission. This year, Britain won a rebate of about \$670 million, roughly two-thirds of its contribution.

The West German deputy finance minister, Hans Timmeyer, said Bonn hoped to solve the problem of overpayments by placing an upper ceiling on payments based on the country's wealth and by relating them to gains obtained from the community's farm subsidies. Senior officials reacted cautiously to the proposals and asked for details. They were meeting for three days to prepare for ministerial negotiations next month on overhauling the community's nearly exhausted finances.

France Adopts Unemployment Curbs

PARIS (AP) — The French government adopted a package of job-stimulating measures on Wednesday aimed at curbing an expected rise in unemployment.

The measures came against a backdrop of growing concern about the unemployment rate, which is forecast to reach 10.4 percent by the end of 1984 from a current 9 percent.

One measure, opposed by labor leaders because it would not offer job security, would allow companies to hire unemployed workers under short-term contracts of six to 18 months to meet production fluctuations. Workers who have been jobless for at least three months would qualify for such contracts.

Sweden to Cut Spending, Raise Taxes

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's Social Democratic government Wednesday announced a program of spending cuts and tax increases designed to curb the budget deficit, hold down inflation and combat unemployment.

Sweden will have to pay more for tobacco, alcohol and cars. Subsidies on meat and cheese will be abolished, capital gains tax will be imposed on owner-occupied apartments and a turnover tax will be introduced for share transactions on the stock exchange.

The measures presented in a bill to parliament by Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt were announced despite Sweden's economic success since the government devalued the krona by 16 percent when it came to power in October. The aim is to cut the provisional 1984 budget deficit by 7.2 billion kronor (about \$924 million) to around 90 billion kronor. This would reduce next year's deficit to 12 percent of the gross national product from an estimated 12.5 percent in 1983.

U.S. Breeder Reactor Funds Denied

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate refused Wednesday to spend \$1.5 billion to complete the first breeder reactor in the United States, which proponents had said held the promise of an inexhaustible supply of energy.

The Senate voted 56-40 against paying more than the \$1.7 billion it has already spent for the project, called the Clinch River breeder reactor and located near Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Opponents of the payment said the reactor design had become optimized since it was first approved in 1970 and argued that the plutonium fuel it would produce would increase the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation.

Opposition Leads in Israeli Elections

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The opposition Labor Party alignment was outscoring the governing Likud coalition more than 3-1 in local and city council elections, incomplete results showed Wednesday.

The incumbent mayors of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa easily won re-election Tuesday but the race in Beersheba was headed for a runoff.

The Interior Ministry said that overall the Labor alignment had won a majority in 54 local and city councils, and the Likud in 15. Both groups, however, issued optimistic statements. The election was seen by some as a measure of the popularity of the new prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir. Others said, however, that most local contests were based on local issues.

Chinese to Give More Arms to Arafat

BELING (AP) — China will give emergency military aid to the chief of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, to offset Soviet aid to the Syrian faction of the PLO that has revolted against his leadership, foreign diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The Chinese press agency reported that the Chinese government has decided to provide "emergency material aid" to the Palestine Liberation Organization in response to Mr. Arafat's appeal.

The aid would constitute the second arms package from China since August. The contents, volume and value of the arms aid were not immediately known, but diplomatic sources said it almost certainly included Chinese light and medium artillery, various guns and mortars, grenades, ammunition and other equipment.

For the Record

About 500 demonstrators marched Wednesday to the U.S. Embassy in Manila to demand the removal of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The protest was allowed to march after a Supreme Court decision Tuesday that overruled a government denial of a rally permit; legal sources said it was the first court decision supporting an opposition petition against the government since 1972. (UPI)

Belgium's parliament Wednesday abolished one of the country's most famous laws, its 64-year-old liquor ban, claiming it had fallen into disuse. The 1919 Vandervelde law, named after a leading Socialist politician, prohibited liquor in cafes. (AP)

Bush Pays Surprise Visit to Lebanon, Says Terror Will Not Change Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — As the death toll from Sunday's bomb attacks in Beirut rose to 269, Vice President George Bush said Wednesday that Washington would not be swayed by "a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards."

Mr. Bush, on a surprise visit to survivors of the attack, wore a flak jacket and helmet to watch rescue

France Urges New UN Role In Solving Lebanese Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

François Mitterrand's visit to Beirut immediately after the attacks.

The commander of a paratroop regiment that has supplied troops for the French contingent in Lebanon reported that more than 60 of his men had volunteered to replace those who died.

Colonel Jean-Claude Cardinal, speaking at his base in the city of Pau in southwestern France, said there were more volunteers than places available.

Some of the individual soldiers, speaking to reporters, said they wanted to help in the rescue work, while others wanted to avenge the killings.

■ Jumblat Warns of Boycott

The leader of the Lebanese Druze faction, Walid Jumblat, said Wednesday that he might boycott national reconciliation talks if what he said were cease-fire violations by the Lebanese Army continued.

"I may reconsider my participation in the Geneva conference if the cease-fire violations continue," Mr. Jumblat said in a statement released in Damascus and quoted by Reuters.

In Washington, Reagan administration revealed that Grenada's revolutionary council sent the U.S. a diplomatic note on Monday assuring that U.S. citizens there could have safe passage out, but the Reagan administration didn't believe a word they said and invaded the next day.

"If they had opened their airport, we might have believed them, but they didn't," the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday in tracing some of the events that precipitated the invasion of the Caribbean island.

"We were dealing with a chaotic situation. We did not know who was in charge. It was like a floating crap game trying to figure out who to talk with. We did not trust them."

Asked if the United States had taken all possible diplomatic steps,

workers tear at the rubble of the four-story Marine headquarters.

"We are not going to let down our friends because of terror," he said.

Latest figures put the number of U.S. servicemen dead at 216. A French military spokesman said 53 French soldiers were dead, 15 wounded and 5 missing.

U.S. positions east of the Beirut airport came under fire from mortars, small arms and anti-tank

rockets for two hours before Mr. Bush arrived but no marines were wounded, according to their spokesman, Major Robert Jordan.

Major Jordan reported that the shooting stopped after marines returned the fire with mortars. He said the fire came from an area held by anti-government Druze Moslem fighters.

Mr. Bush reaffirmed Washington's commitment to the Lebanese government and said the death of the members of the 1,600-U.S. contingent would not alter U.S. policy.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards change the foreign policy of the United States," he said, adding: "It damn sure has not shaken the courage of these men."

The marines stepped up security at the base near the Beirut airport Wednesday, blocking access roads with school buses and oil drums and dumping piles of sand on the main approach.

The Pentagon said that the toll was Sunday's bombing surpassed the loss of life of combat troops on any single day of the Vietnam War.

The biggest single loss ever sustained by the marines was D-Day on two June, on Feb. 19, 1945, when 501 marines died.

(Reuters, UPI)

■ Shamir Blames Syria

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel blamed Syria on Wednesday for the attack on U.S. marines in Beirut and said that any capture of the marines had led to Soviet domination in the Middle East, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

"We know who was behind the criminal attack in Beirut," Mr. Shamir said. "It was perpetrated by Syria and by terrorist elements acting under its aegis and enjoying an umbrella of Soviet protection."

His statement came as fighting between his forces and the Lebanese Army flared in the Chouf mountains.

The statement, issued by Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party, said his sides had conveyed the position to Foreign Minister Abd-el-Halim Khaddam of Syria and the Saudi Arabian mediator in the Lebanese conflict, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

A Lebanese businessman working with Prince Bandar, Rafiq Hariri, has been shuttling between Beirut and Damascus to try to bring the warring sides together in Geneva.

The statement said Mr. Jumblat's warning had also been communicated to the U.S. Soviet and French embassies in the Syrian capital.

The Druze leader is expected to confer with the other two leaders of the Syrian-backed opposition National Salvation Front in Damascus before the conference begins. The two are former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem.

More than 1,000 demonstrators in Berkeley, California, chanted protests against the U.S.-sponsored invasion of Grenada and burned a flag. The police arrested three persons.

European Allies Shocked by U.S. Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and deeply concerned with the present trends of U.S. policy."

Political sources said some members of Mrs. Thatcher's governing Conservative Party wanted the government to take a firm stand against Mr. Reagan and condemn

intervention in the internal affairs of independent UN member states."

West Germany would have advised the United States against invading Grenada if it had been consulted, a government spokesman said Wednesday in Bonn. He said West Germany had not been informed in advance of U.S. intentions, and "if we had been consulted, we would have advised against it."

The former foreign secretary, Dr. David Owen, who leads the Social Democratic Party, said more urgent diplomacy between Britain and other Commonwealth countries could have prevented the invasion.

London newspapers nearly all claimed that British-U.S. relations had been severely strained by the invasion. The pro-Conservative Daily Telegraph said Mrs. Thatcher's government was "astonished" by the U.S. decision to invade Grenada.

Queen Elizabeth has expressed "concern" about the U.S. invasion, the Commonwealth secretary general, Sir Shridath Rampal said Wednesday.

Sir Shridath had a morning audience with the queen and later told a BBC television interviewer: "I'm sure Her Majesty would not be offended if I did indicate that we naturally share concerns about the events in Grenada."

"The queen takes her role as head of state of Commonwealth countries very seriously," he added.

Buckingham Palace made no immediate comment on what is an awkward situation for the ceremonial British monarch. She is also head of the 48-nation Commonwealth, the association of Britain and its former colonies.

Diplomats, Others Challenge Legality of Grenada Invasion

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The landing of U.S. troops is consistent with international law in the view of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but critics say it is illegal. Some former State Department lawyers also express skepticism about its legality.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday the purpose of the operation was not only to "protect our own citizens" but also to "help in the restoration of democratic institutions in Grenada" where, he said, "a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power."

Mr. Shultz said at a news conference to reconcile the invasion with the prohibition in the charter of the Organization of American States against use of armed force against a fellow member, cited a little-known 1981 treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which he said "provides for their collective security."

Grenada is a party to that treaty but the United States is not. The provision Mr. Shultz cited, Article 4, deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression" and states that decisions under it "shall be unanimous," which was not the case.

Mr. Shultz did not cite any threat

of external aggression in Grenada. He said the suspicions of Caribbean leaders that the Russians or Cubans had been responsible for the coup in Grenada "is not the basis of this action on our part."

Mr. Shultz suggested that because of the 1981 treaty, the United States was justified in acting without regard to Article 15 of the OAS Charter of 1948, which says: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state," whether by "armed force" or otherwise.

Both the United States and Grenada are members of the United Nations and the OAS. The United States did not seek advance approval from the OAS for the intervention in Grenada.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, called the invasion "an act of war" and said the United States did not have a right to "bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

While international law experts were reluctant to state conclusively whether the invasion was legal, several expressed skepticism.

"In light of the president's press conference remarks last Wednesday that the United States had the right to intervene whenever it felt its interests were threatened, it seems as though the president

thinks he is a law unto himself in this situation," said Professor Abram Chayes of Harvard Law School.

Mr. Chayes was the top lawyer in the State Department under President John F. Kennedy and supplied the legal rationale for the quarantine of Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

Others stressed that the international law rules on the issue of force were for all practical purposes unenforceable and so vague, riddled with exceptions and frequently violated by the Soviet Union and others, that they played little role in the world except as a rallying point for public opinion.

But the United States has traditionally sought to act as a model of adherence to rules of law in international affairs and some experts said it might be difficult to justify the Grenada operation without setting a precedent that could be used to justify aggressive actions by others, such as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

■ OAS Leader Criticizes U.S.

Howard Kurtz of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The chairman of the Organization of American States has called the U.S. invasion of Grenada a clear violation of the group's charter, which specifically prohibits



President Ronald Reagan discusses the reasons for the U.S. invasion of Grenada with the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, left, and Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee and Senate majority leader.

armed intervention by one member state against another. Fernando Salazar Paredes, Bolivia's ambassador to the OAS and chairman of the organization's Permanent Council, or governing body, said:

"Any intervention, regardless of the motives, would constitute a violation of the charter. We have only

two alternatives: either to endorse the action or to repudiate it."

Mr. Salazar said officials from Mexico, Nicaragua and several other OAS nations "consider this action to be a breach of one of our most cherished principles, the principle of nonintervention."

"This is Grenada today, it could be any country tomorrow," he said, adding: "It reminds us a little bit of the Dominican Republic," referring to U.S. military intervention in that country in 1965.

He said that the OAS was notified "only after it was a fait accompli, six hours after it was already done."

Dacca Official Supports North-South Dialogue

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A "position of movement must be maintained" between the nations of the industrialized North and the developing South even though progress on their dialogue has been slow, according to Bangladesh's foreign minister, Ammir R.S. Doha.

To help that process, Bangladesh has proposed that the industrialized countries and the developing world use a two-phased approach to discuss "areas of agreement" and then "areas where agreement could be reached," the minister said in a recent interview.

Mr. Doha is accompanying the Bangladeshi leader, Lieutenant General Hussein Mohammad Ershad, who took power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982. The general met for one and a half hours Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

Mr. Reagan praised General Ershad for his efforts to emphasize the private sector in the country's economic development efforts. He also praised the leader for Bangladesh's "constructive approach to issues of regional and global concern."

General Ershad said the common view abroad that Bangladesh was a country "with insurmountable problems perpetually dependent on foreign assistance for its development."

"We are now awaiting responses from the North, namely the United States," he said. "The U.S. role is critical in enabling the whole process of negotiations to proceed."

Castro Denounces U.S., But Won't Send Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro of Cuba denounced Wednesday the U.S. invasion of Grenada as "treacherous, criminal" but said he would not reinforce Cuban forces there.

However, at his news conference, Mr. Castro said the estimated 700 Cubans on Grenada, whom he described as mostly construction workers, would not surrender under any circumstances to U.S. troops.

Also Wednesday, the Soviet Union, in the most authoritative reaction to the invasion, assailed the intervention as a crime against humanity that proved the Reagan administration posed a threat to world peace.

The United States acknowledged Tuesday it had engaged in combat with Cubans on Grenada, some of whom were killed, and said it had "secured" about 30 Soviet citizens on the island.

Beyond Mr. Castro's denunciation, the Cuban government sent a 10-point protest note to the United States that called on Washington "to avoid spilling more blood" by stopping "attacks against the Cuban staff and Cubans who are still fighting and look for a dignified way of ending a fight against small powers that is not worthy of the United States."

The note said Cuba "did everything possible to avoid intervention and in our note sent Saturday we explained that according to our information no North American or foreign citizens were in danger."

The note called the invasion "totally unjustifiable" but made no threats to undertake action against the United States.

Mr. Castro stressed that "the United States will be charged with the moral responsibility of the deaths, given that the Cubans will not surrender under any circumstances."

President Castro said Cuba could not send reinforcements because "it's impossible given the overpowering aerial and naval strength of the United States."

"Our force doesn't have the strength or the means to do anything more to defend its work," he said.

Wearing fatigues and smoking a cigar as he answered questions from foreign reporters gathered at

a government conference hall, Mr. Castro said "the situation created in Grenada is the exclusive responsibility of Grenadian people."

He also said Cuba was surprised and dismayed by the killing a week ago of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was overthrown in a power struggle within his pro-Cuban New Jewel Movement.

The Cuban presence in Grenada includes "a few dozen military advisers that worked with the army and security forces before Bishop's death," Mr. Castro said.

But he denied that Cuban soldiers were on the island and said the majority of the Cubans were construction workers engaged on an airport project.

Cuba has had close ties with Grenada since Mr. Bishop's own coup in 1979 deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

The new Soviet denunciation of the invasion came in the form of an official statement by the Tass press agency.

It said: "Tass is authorized to state that the Soviet Union firmly condemns the United States aggression against Grenada and stigmatizes it as a crime against peace and humanity."

Western diplomats said they were certain the Soviet reaction would swell to a deluge of denunciations as Moscow used the invasion to prove its thesis that the Reagan administration was bent on global military supremacy.

Western analysts said the invasion had come at an ideal time for the Kremlin. It put Washington firmly on the spot on the eve of deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and moved the spotlight from its own embarrassment after the shooting down of a South Korean airliner last month.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said a senior diplomat had visited the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Tuesday to "inform them what was taking place."

"We explained very clearly what it was about," the spokesman said. "They are aware of what we are trying to do and that their interests are not at stake."

He declined to say how soon after the invasion the contact was made or to identify the diplomat involved.

(UPI, Reuters)

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A Threat in Grenada?

None Has Been Demonstrated

A hypothetical threat to American lives, a claim of anarchy and a plea from West Indian neighbors are being served up to justify an invasion of Grenada by American forces, with token help from six Caribbean allies.

If there were really a threat to U.S. citizens, a rescue would be justified. But no threat has been demonstrated. And the invaders are not behaving like a land-and-leave rescue team. If order and authority had truly collapsed in Grenada, a summons to restore them would be worth considering. But on such chaos has yet been demonstrated. And the invaders are not just protecting life and property.

The Marines and Rangers were sent to topple a distasteful new regime, led in President Reagan's view by a gang of "leftist thugs." If that regime was implanted with Cuban and Soviet help, its overthrow might be worth the human and political cost. But the case made for this radical surgery invites a different judgment: that a frustrated administration acted not because it is right or necessary, only desirable and doable.

Grenada is a speck of an island with 110,000 inhabitants, where leftists seized power in 1979. This month their leader, Maurice Bishop, was deposed and executed by more radical colleagues who evidently feared his drift toward moderation.

This progression of events plainly alarmed other West Indian ministrates as well as Jamaica and Barbados. They are weak and poor and their right-of-center regimes feared that Grenada, aided by Cuba and the Soviet Union, would infect the region with militant leftism. The fears are real, and if there were clear evidence of Cuban or Soviet intervention, there would be a case for U.S. intervention.

But no such evidence has been invoked. The concern for 1,000 Americans, most of them

students at a medical school, seems to have been speculative. Their evacuation, in any case, does not require an occupation.

Just as vaguely, Secretary of State George Shultz spoke of "an atmosphere of violent uncertainty." However accurate, that condition is a flimsy warrant for invasion.

The idea is political. It promises to rid the Caribbean of a pro-Soviet gnat. And it demonstrates to radicals in Central America that only logistics, not laws or treaties, will determine the means the United States is ready to employ against them.

Secretary Shultz finds legal justification in a minor treaty that some West Indian nations adopted in 1981. But his reading strains the language. The governing law for members of the Organization of American States is the 1947 Rio pact, which prohibits the use of force. It binds the United States as well as Grenada, and in fact was invoked by President Reagan to criticize Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Grenada should be a military pushover, and the American troops may, as promised, leave soon and let others decide its future. But what is feasible cannot be the only standard of what is advisable, not if Cuba and the Soviet Union and other nations are to be held to account for respecting international frontiers. Without such a standard, there would be no end to the wars fought to topple "thugs."

If President Reagan deserves the benefit of any doubt in Grenada, it is the possibility that Cuba and the Soviet Union had indeed moved, with only modest investments of men and weaponry, to establish a puppet regime that would give them bases for other operations. But if that were clear, why was it not proved, or even asserted?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... And Gunboat Images Remain

Anxiety surged immediately when the radio came on with the word that marines had landed on Grenada. There was the fear that something precipitate and ill-fated had been launched to compensate for the recent losses and frustrations in Beirut and elsewhere. There was a sense that the president had spent the last few days under extraordinarily draining conditions of duty and personal stress.

But what has happened in the eastern Caribbean ministrates where military men made a bloody coup earlier this month? It turned out that for three days the administration had pondered an appeal from six former British colonies to move with them against a regime that had first alarmed them by leaving left and then had terrified them by perpetrating a blood bath. To answer this appeal and to head off harm to U.S. citizens, the administration said, it had joined the six for a brief mission.

With the troops ashore, let us hope that the toll will remain minimal among the attacking force — and among the defenders too. Some Americans will rejoice that the United States has finally recaptured a seemingly lost capacity for great-power military response — that it has flashed a warning signal to Nicaragua and the other sources of its torment. But the sending

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Force in the Caribbean

The United States and its Caribbean allies are in breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Mr. Reagan has produced no evidence to show that Soviet influence was reaching a level at which Grenada was in danger of becoming a fully fledged satellite to which the Soviet Union would be irrevocably committed. Yet some good can still be salvaged from the enterprise if Grenada is quickly returned to constitutional government. The fact that the United States has shown itself willing to use force, though it could exacerbate the situation, may provide a useful salutary warning in some quarters.

—The Times (London).

ed to respect democratic principles, the United States has allowed entire populations to be submitted to regimes they did not wish. Morality and politics have never mixed, and force sometimes is peace's best trump.

—La Libre Belgique (Brussels).

We'll straighten things out on tiny Grenada with its menacing, 10,000-foot runway and its even more menacing Communist proximity to Caribbean democracies. Buh! That's the way to encourage freedom! If the excuses don't succeed, quick, invent some!

—The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Beirut Explosions

The United States and France cannot abandon their commitment to peace in Lebanon despite the terrorist bombings of their military installations. If they, along with the other units of the peacekeeping force, should become intimidated by the attack and weary of their thankless role, and withdraw, Lebanon almost certainly would explode. It is evident who will profit if the peacekeeping force pulls out.

President Reagan's decision to reinforce the Marines in Lebanon is correct. And Japan should be grateful to the troops of these nations for their efforts to maintain stability in the Middle East.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

FROM OUR OCT. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Rich Man, Poor Man

LONDON — Hostility to the automobile was freely ventilated at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presided over a conference of delegates called by the Road Union. A resolution was passed demanding fresh legislation to deal with the automobile traffic. The Duke of Northumberland, in supporting the resolution, said: "I agree as to the selfishness which has been shown by the rich. It has been a very great shock to some of us to find how little they care for the interests of their poorer neighbors. I don't believe you will ever get over these difficulties unless you have the right for certain definite offenses to confiscate an automobile for so many months."

1933: Lunt, Fontaine Visit Russia

PARIS — The American theatre is not likely to equal the excellence of the Soviet theatre because "America can't afford it," in the opinion of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine, the pre-eminent couple of the stage who arrived in Paris after a "busman's holiday" in Scandinavia and Russia. Mr. Lunt was unable to repress enthusiasm for things theatrical in Leningrad and Moscow. "Imagine rehearsing two years for a play," Mr. Lunt said. "That's the sort of thing they're doing in Russia today. What American producer could afford it? And what American producer could afford to present dramas with the magnificence of care and costume lavished on Soviet plays? ... Such perfection in the theatre I never expected to find anywhere."

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U.S. Pilots Are Flying More, Raising Questions on Safety

By Sara Fritz
and Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the brave new world of deregulation, many of the nation's commercial airline pilots are being assigned to spend more hours in the cockpit than in less competitive times.

Industry executives and federal safety regulators insist that this trend will have no impact on passenger safety. Federal records show no increase in accidents since the government began to dismantle airline regulation in 1978, allowing companies more freedom to set routes and fares.

But leaders of the Air Line Pilots Association, whose 31,000 members represent flight crews of most major carriers, argue that some airlines are lowering the margin of safety by forcing their pilots to work fatiguing schedules.

"Taking off with a crew that's tired is increasing the risk of something happening," says Richard Tickner, a Los Angeles-based pilot who is on strike against Continental Airlines.

"Then, what if you encounter bad weather and throw in a minor mechanical problem? It's a cumulative thing."

Because of economic pressures affecting the industry and because federal safety standards give the airlines considerable leeway to increase pilot workload, there does not seem much the pilots can do, except strive to arouse enough public concern to pressure the airlines to return to the old work schedules.

The debate over pilot working hours arose amid growing concern in Congress that the federal government may not be doing enough to monitor safety. Because of Reagan administration budget cuts, the Federal Aviation Administration, which oversees the airlines, does its work with 100 fewer safety and maintenance inspectors than it had in 1980.

Fewer inspectors mean "fewer ramp checks, fewer in-flight checks and less surveillance," said Representative Norman Mineta, Demo-

crat of California, whose Aviation Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee plans hearings next month on the FAA cutbacks.

Pilots' hours always have been a key bargaining issue between unions and management, and 75 hours a month became a standard.

By contrast, the FAA says it is safe for pilots on major airlines to fly up to 100 hours a month.

Now that deregulation allows new, nonunion companies paying lower wages to enter the business, older carriers have been under great pressure to trim costs by getting more work from their pilots.

Pilots who fly from Los Angeles to New York, for example, complain that they are often tired on the return trip because they cannot get enough sleep on the East Coast.

"I get off duty at 7 P.M. in New York City and have to return to work at 6 A.M. the following morning," said Mr. Tickner, the Continental pilot. "That sounds like enough time to sleep, but I can't go to sleep because it's still afternoon back in Los Angeles, where I came from."

Among commuter airline pilots, for whom there is no formal limit on monthly flying hours or on the number of daily takeoffs and landings, complaints of fatigue are even more frequent. Airline industry sources say commuter companies are asking for tighter regulations to improve the reputation of their segment of the industry, which has had a dramatic increase in traffic since the major carriers abandoned many routes.

The biggest problem is in the commuter industry," said a spokesman for Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican and chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. "Those guys are just trashed."

Airline management and the pilots were at odds over working hours and rest periods, even before deregulation. Top pilots, who earn up to \$140,000 a year and get an average of two weeks off each month, often have been accused of featherbedding. Because most pi-

lots cluster all of their flying hours in a two-week period, many of them have so much time off that they can supplement their incomes by operating other businesses.

For their part, the pilots argue that the airlines have gone so far in compressing their schedules that they do not always get enough sleep when they are on a trip. They add that pilots routinely spend two hours working on the ground, poring over flight plans and training manuals, for every hour of flying time.

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ROYAL WELCOME — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher leads King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga to review an honor guard at the Foreign Office in London.

Rights Group Assails Manipulation of Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Amnesty International accused governments Wednesday of covering up instances of torture, killings and human rights abuses in some countries while using such violations elsewhere for political purposes.

"Statements about human rights have been misused to make political propaganda," the London-based human rights monitoring group said in its annual report.

Among the examples it cited were reporting of the situation in Poland by Soviet news organizations, statements by U.S. officials on Central America and the sudden release of Britain on torture and disappearances in Argentina during the war over the Falklands Islands.

The report said at least 1,600 political and other prisoners were put to death in 42 countries in 1982 but "the real total was certainly higher." It also detailed cases of executions, torture and political imprisonment in 117 countries.

In El Salvador, the group said it believed that all branches of the security forces were involved in a "systematic and widespread program of torture, abduction and individual and mass killings of men, women and children."

The report blamed official security units in Guatemala for thou-

sands of political killings and disappearances last year. Similar abuses increased in Honduras and were again reported in Argentina, it added.

In Europe, it noted the imprisonment of conscientious objectors to military service in East and West Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and the Soviet Union. The report also referred to an increase of allegations of torture of prisoners in Italy and Spain.

Amnesty said it regarded the 624 executions officially announced in Iran in 1982 as a minimum figure. "Whipping and amputation of limbs continued to be officially sanctioned punishments for certain crimes," the report said.

Executions were also reported in Iraq. Some were imposed for political offenses after trials that lacked basic legal safeguards, it added.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Chinese Communist Purge Starts With Attacks on Party Reformers

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is beginning its purge of Communist Party ranks with strong attacks not on leftist radicals, the campaign's principal target, but on liberals who are accused of going too far in their criticism of the party and in their calls for political and economic reform.

"Deng's approach is 'hit the right to smash the left,'" a veteran liberal political observer said, recounting the numerous feints Mr. Deng has made since 1978 in breaking firmly with Mao's radicalism and propelling the country on a course of reform.

The liberals, mostly social scientists, writers, artists and other intellectuals, are accused by party leaders of "spreading spiritual pollution," a broad term that encompasses bourgeois decadence and excludes Marxist philosophies, and of thus undermining the country's commitment to socialism.

The immediate emphasis in China's ideological "recognition" will, as a result be on what Communist Party leaders term the "right" — the liberals — rather than the Maoists who remain deeply embedded in the party, government and the arts and in development of the social sciences.

But the attacks, the strongest and most strident of the liberals have faced since Mr. Deng took over the leadership, will inevitably force them to retreat, at least for a time, political observers here say, and new limits are already being imposed in discussions of economic theory, in criticism of literature and the arts and in development of the social sciences.

"Spiritual pollution" is defined by Red Flag as including commercialized literature and art, pornography, a revival of superstition in the countryside and putting profit ahead of political principles.

It also includes the ideas of a number of leading liberal theoreticians and philosophers who have been trying to redefine socialism and such Western concepts as alienation to explain China's continuing "crisis of confidence."

"Some theoretical works, departing from the basic principles of historical materialism, attribute certain malpractices and defects in a socialist society to 'alienation' from the socialist system itself," Red Flag said in paraphrasing Mr. Deng's speech to the Central Committee this month.

Mr. Deng met so much resistance, particularly in the politically powerful armed forces and among middle-level party and government officials likely to be most affected by the purge, that he himself launched the anti-rightist attacks with a speech on ideological problems, according to Chinese sources.

Although harsh attacks on the liberals now fill Red Flag, the party's journal, and the People's Daily, Liberation Army Daily and other Chinese newspapers, they are likely to prove transitory, the sources say.

The targets for all this criticism include some of China's leading

writers, philosophers, economists, social scientists and newspaper editors, a number of whom hold senior posts in the party or government.

The aim of the attacks appears to be to make the liberals conform rather than to purge them, as will happen to radical Maoists who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution or who have opposed Mr. Deng's policies in the past few years.

Yet, the party's criticism is reminiscent, though less harsh, of that of the Cultural Revolution and of earlier anti-rightist campaigns that made radical leftists the major force in Chinese politics until well after Mao's death in 1976.

The army, the bastion of Maoist orthodoxy, has been increasingly alarmed by recent trends, and the attacks on liberals may be intended to make the anti-leftist campaign more acceptable to the military.

As party leaders drew up the plans for the campaign, the Liberation Army Daily had weighed against those "poisoning the minds of a large number of young people" and leading them to question the party's leadership and doubt "the certain triumph of communism."

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Scots Defuse Letter Bomb
The Associated Press

GLASGOW — A "crude but viable" letter bomb addressed to Britain's employment minister, Tom King, has been intercepted at a post office and defused, police reported Wednesday.

STYLE

U.S. Embassy Rings Out in Harmony

By Jean Rafferty

International Herald Tribune

The hooved harmonies of "Sweet Adeline" floating over the lush private gardens of the Faubourg-St. Honoré can be heard by diplomatic invitation only.

Barbershop music may have humble origins, but the newest quartet in town has an extra-special "impressario" — Marie Galbraith, wife of Evan Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France.

Known informally as "Bootsie's Barbershop Boys" after Mrs. Galbraith's nickname, the group — more properly a barbershop chorus of 16 — has entertained at official parties in the ambassador's residence and was sent as her "quintessentially American" contribution to the Quai d'Orsay's welcoming picnic for the new diplomats at the Château de Neuville outside Paris.

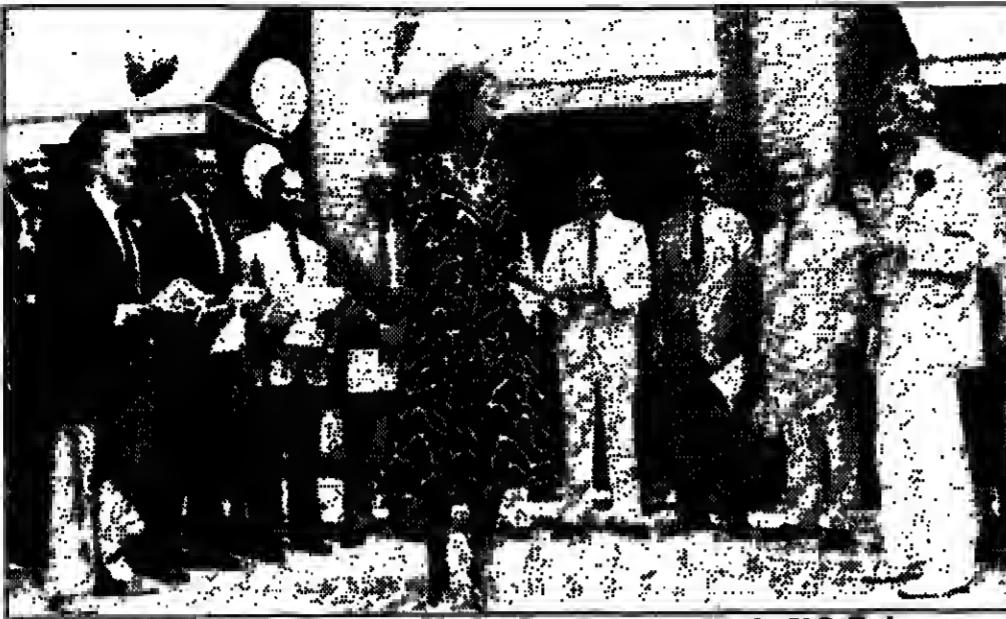
"We were most in view on the Fourth of July," Mrs. Galbraith said, "when they sang in front of 3,000 people in the garden at the Independence Day party."

The idea for a barbershop group sprang from her wish to liven up official entertaining in the ambassador's residence, an imposing mansard that once belonged to the Rothschild family and was completed in 1850 by Visconti, the architect responsible for Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides.

"I grew up in a musical family," she said. "My mother was one of seven children, and each one had a piano and played a musical instrument. Thirty of us — aunts, uncles, grandparents — used to sing together in four-part harmony at family gatherings."

"Singing in harmony puts you in a really good mood," she said. "One might be tired from traveling, or arguing, but getting the perfect blend that is so gorgeous makes you feel superb and brings people together."

With the help of newspaper ads and the embassy bulletin board she soon came up with a nucleus group



Marie Galbraith leads her group of barbershop singers outside the U.S. Embassy.

of five under the direction of pianist and lead singer, Stacey Mac-Adams, 45, musical director of the Hollywood Savoy, an American cabaret-restaurant in Paris, who has a solid background in American musical theater. He toured for two years as Motul the tailor in the international touring company of "Fiddler on the Roof," played in the Broadway comedy "Twigs," and the Tony Award-winning musical "Raisin."

Now up to 16, the rest of the group is more or less evenly divided among embassy personnel, U.S. businessmen and lawyers, and professional musicians, who range from a Scottish opera singer to a Mexican tap dancer.

It is just this disparity that endears them to Mrs. Galbraith. "The marvelous thing about singing," she said, "is that people so love what they're doing, they can't help but be friends."

For some it is the first chance to sing harmony since college days. Boynton Rawlings, a lawyer, was best of Princeton's Tiger Tones and Bob Williams, an oil prospector, was one of Yale's famed Whiffenpoofs. Mrs. Galbraith sang with Vassar's Goldusters, then formed a trio with two friends and performed on radio, for Red Cross

benefits, on a trans-Atlantic liner and around Europe.

"If you strike the harmony really right, it causes a resonance in the body which controls tears. Call it beauty, or whatever, but it is a very definite physical reaction and very definitely connected to the emotions. It's terribly satisfying when you produce the right harmony and the right blend. It has a riveting effect."

Barbershop singing may be thought of as typically American — the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America with headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has over 30,000 members and holds

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Rawlings said.

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SCIENCE

Further Artificial Heart Implants Stalled

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — Nearly a year after Dr. Barney B. Clark was rushed to the University of Utah Medical Center for an artificial heart implant, and seven months after his death, a moratorium is in effect on the implanting of the device in a second human.

The anguish of seeing several applicants die while waiting for a chance to receive an artificial heart has led Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who did the first implant, to stop taking further applications until the moratorium is lifted by the university's institutional review board.

Prisoners on death row and a healthy 60-year-old woman who wanted to donate her body to medical research are among those who have wanted to volunteer for the artificial heart experiment; they were rejected because the benefits would not have outweighed the risks, Dr. DeVries said at a recent conference on the ethics of the artificial heart held at Alta, a ski resort near Salt Lake City.

Although private funds are assured for at least two more artificial heart experiments — he first cost more than \$250,000 — members of the artificial heart team and university officials who spoke in interviews cited a number of reasons for the moratorium, including:

The medical center's Institutional Review Board, created by federal mandate as a result of the climate of ethics that now guides medical research in every hospital where government-supported experiments are conducted on humans, has not authorized another transplant.

Delays have been attributed to the politics, personality differences, inefficiencies and com-

munication gaps that are part of life in academia and other bureaucratic organizations.

The turnover of faculty that occurs in all medical schools has affected the Utah heart team.

Many people feel uneasy about the growing links between academia and industry, such as those that led to the creation of Kolff Medical Inc., a spinoff from the University of Utah's medical organs program. The university owns 5 percent of Kolff Medical, and the company is financing some of the research at the university.

Why has the artificial heart research caused such institutional deliberation and anguish, and attracted such public attention? Beyond the obvious drama of the story, the mystique that has attached to the human heart throughout history and the fascination with technology, there is enormous potential significance.

Heart disease is the No. 1 killer in the United States, far ahead of cancer. If the Jarvik 7 artificial heart or an improved version proves clinically successful — and Kolff Medical's ambitions make that a possibility — such a heart could give new life to many patients and their families.

However, the financing of medical care and research for Americans has changed drastically in recent years. Now most costs are borne by the taxpayer. Thus the application of new therapies no longer is strictly a private medical problem but involves thorny social, economic, ethical and political factors. Few medical developments combine those elements in a more vivid way than does the artificial heart, and in few or none is the price of error so high, or the urgency to get everything right the first time more pressing.

Approval for another implant must come from the Institutional Review Board. None of the officials interviewed said they knew when permission would come, or how long it would then take the team to select a new patient. The entire process could take three to six months, said Dr. Chase N. Peterson, the president of the university.

Meanwhile, Kolff Medical has raised \$22 million to further develop the artificial heart and an artificial ear. Kolff Medical has also contracted with the two largest hospital chains in the United States to train doctors to implant the artificial heart in animals, and has taken preliminary steps to gain permission to do implants in humans.

Members of the Utah heart team are multiplying artificial heart experiments in animals. The group has seven animals living with artificial hearts, the most ever, said Dr. Don B. Olsen, the veterinarian member of the team.

A new longer, thinner model of the artificial heart, called the Utah 100, was implanted earlier this month in the smallest calf ever to receive an artificial heart. Last week, Dr. Olsen implanted an artificial heart in a 3-month-old calf with heart disease; it was only the second time that the Utah team had experimented on a sick animal.

Although moratoriums have been common in medical research, the one on the artificial heart is surprising. Throughout the 112 days that Dr. Clark lived on a Jarvik 7 artificial heart, University of Utah officials repeatedly said that, subject to Institutional Review Board approval, they planned to do another implant in a human within a few weeks.

CURRENTS**Born-Again Chicks Recall Hatching**

BOULDER, Colorado (NYT) — Anne Bekoff, a biologist at the University of Colorado, may not be ready to say which came first, but she has discovered that a newly hatched chick, if stuffed into an egg-shaped container, remembers how to repeat its escape act.

Dr. Bekoff found that a chick embryo begins to stir on the fourth day, moves jerkily between the seventh and 13th days and then, on the 16th or 17th day, settle into a pattern of smooth, coordinated movements that put it into position for hatching on the 20th day.

Is a movement such as hatching that is needed only once in a lifetime remembered? To find out, Dr. Bekoff put chicks into glass eggs. At first, she reported, the chick gets very quiet, then it kicks to rotate into position for hatching. It does not begin to peck until its neck is bent far to the side, indicating that this triggers the brain to begin the hatching process.

Dr. Bekoff said her experiments should help scientists understand the development of the human fetus and the effect that movement-depressing drugs, such as alcohol, could have on an unborn child.



Chicks in egg-shaped glasses in experiment at University of Colorado to find out if they remember how to leave egg.

auditory source of vocal instruction — social stimulation from the song's intended recipient."

They said the female cowbird demonstrates that the male is hitting the right notes by mating with him.

Sound Waves Destroy Kidney Stones

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A device that destroys kidney stones with ultrasound waves, eliminating the need for drugs or surgery, has been approved for clinical tests in the United States, doctors say.

The kidney lithotripter, from the Greek for "stone cracker," was developed by the West German aerospace company Dornier System A of Munich, urologist, Dr. Christian Chaussey, who has treated 500 patients with the device since 1980, described it as a seminar sponsored by the University of California, Los Angeles.

Dr. Chaussey said the sound waves, focused on the kidney stone as the patient sits in a tub of water, break the stone into particles the size of sand grains without damaging tissue. The patient then excretes the particles. Recuperation time averages five or six days instead of the three weeks typical after surgery, Dr. Chaussey said.

A lithotripter costs \$1.5 million, but Dr. Chaussey said West German insurance companies favored its use because it could save 50 percent of the hospitalization costs that result from traditional treatment.

Whales Thought Extinct Are Sighted

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet researchers on Sakhalin Island have spotted Asian grey whales, which were thought to have been extinct since the turn of the century. Tass reported that about 20 of the mammals were spotted in Piltun Bay on the Far Eastern island by expedition members from the Soviet Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography.

The Asian grey whale and its American cousin were almost wiped out in the last century by unrestricted hunting. Although conservation measures saved the American species they were thought to have been too late for the Asian whale, Tass said.

It said a Soviet research expedition was planned in the spring to the nearby Shantar Islands, once a traditional summer habitat of the whales.

3 Asian Migrations to Americas Are Identified

By George Alexander

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Scholars have long agreed that the first Americans crossed the Bering Strait landbridge from Asia into the New World, but they have disagreed — often heatedly — about when, from where the migrations began, how quickly it took the Indians to fill North and South America and how the knowledge of making tools spread among them. Were they nomadic Asians in pursuit of game? Or were they Europeans who had merely stopped in Northeast Asia for a few centuries? Was the migration continuous, or in intermittent waves?

Now, at least some of these questions appear to be answered as a result of research by three U.S. scientists. If corroborated by further study, the findings of Professors Joseph H. Greenberg of Stanford University, Steven Zegura of the University of Arizona and Christy G. Turner of Arizona State University could clarify much about the prehistory of the New World.

Working independently, the

three have found marked similarities in the languages, blood factors and dental characteristics of living and ancient American Indians, indicating that there were three major migrations of people:

• From the Lena River Valley in present-day Siberia about 15,000 years ago.

• From the Aldan River region in Siberia about 6,000 years ago.

• And from the Amur River Basin, now on the boundary between the Soviet Union and China, about 4,000 years ago.

Dr. Greenberg, an anthropological linguist, Dr. Zegura, an anthropological geneticist, and Dr. Turner, an anthropologist, had been researching different aspects of the origins of American Indians. A chance meeting between Dr. Greenberg and Dr. Zegura last spring in Tucson led to the three collaborating.

Dr. Greenberg, who has long studied American Indian languages, had concluded that there were three major language families, not the 100 to 200 that some others have postulated. Lecturing at the

University of Arizona last spring, he presented this theory and proposed that the oldest and most widely spread group was Algonquin, or, as he prefers to call it, "Ancestral"; that the second was Athabascan or Na-dene (pronounced "nah-den-ay"); and that the third was Eskimo-Aleut. He showed a map with the geographic ranges of these languages.

In the audience was Dr. Zegura, one of Dr. Greenberg's former students. He had been studying the blood types, Rh factors and other blood characteristics in a 700-page volume that had been published several years earlier for most human groups. Dr. Zegura had pulled out the data on American Indians and discovered that the various properties among the tribes could be grouped into three clusters.

As he looked at Dr. Greenberg's map, he realized that the geographic distribution of these clusters was much like the linguistic provinces his former teacher had identified.

Dr. Zegura sought Dr. Greenberg out after the lecture and told him of the coincidence. He also

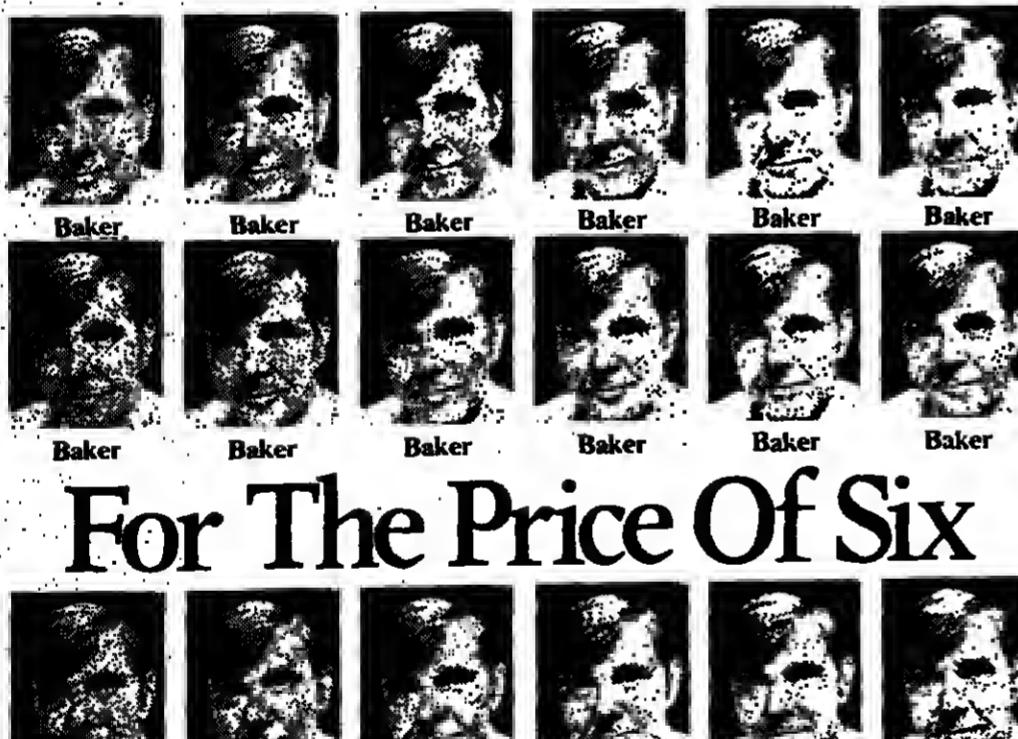
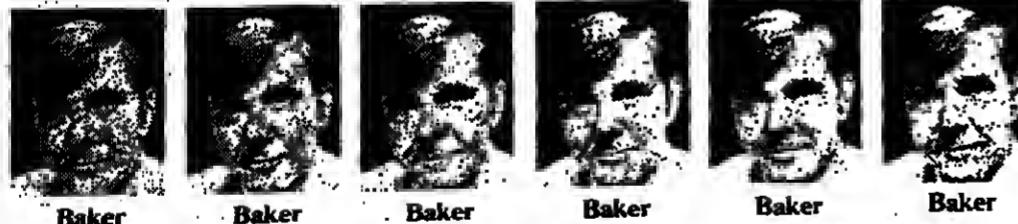
told him of research being carried out at Arizona State by Dr. Turner.

Dr. Turner was analyzing dental traits and believed he had found three groupings among American Indians. In addition, he had been to the China and to the Soviet Union, where he had studied fossil human teeth 8,000 to 20,000 years old from Siberia and northern China. Not only did his groupings seem to fit Dr. Zegura's clusters and to be consistent with Dr. Greenberg's language families, they seemed to point to ancestral origins for the American Indians.

Furthermore, Dr. Turner had calculated the rate at which these traits change and had come up with rough estimates of 15,000, 6,000 and 4,000 years ago for the three Indian groups. Dr. Greenberg had also worked out a time scale for grammatical divergences between the three linguistic groups and it was compatible with Dr. Turner's.

As he looked at Dr. Greenberg's map, he realized that the geographic distribution of these clusters was much like the linguistic provinces his former teacher had identified.

Dr. Zegura suggested the three write a paper on their findings. The others agreed, and the paper will probably appear later this year or early next in *Science* magazine.

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BB Warren/Colorado Daily
Chicks in egg-shaped glasses in experiment at University of Colorado to find out if they remember how to leave egg.

auditory source of vocal instruction — social stimulation from the song's intended recipient."

They said the female cowbird demonstrates that the male is hitting the right notes by mating with him.

Sound Waves Destroy Kidney Stones

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A device that destroys kidney stones with ultrasound waves, eliminating the need for drugs or surgery, has been approved for clinical tests in the United States, doctors say.

The kidney lithotripter, from the Greek for "stone cracker," was developed by the West German aerospace company Dornier System A of Munich, urologist, Dr. Christian Chaussey, who has treated 500 patients with the device since 1980, described it as a seminar sponsored by the University of California, Los Angeles.

Dr. Chaussey said the sound waves, focused on the kidney stone as the patient sits in a tub of water, break the stone into particles the size of sand grains without damaging tissue. The patient then excretes the particles. Recuperation time averages five or six days instead of the three weeks typical after surgery, Dr. Chaussey said.

FRANCE PLAYS LEADERSHIP ROLE IN GLOBAL TE

PTT MINISTER ANALYZES FRENCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRESS



France's PTT Minister, M. Louis Mexandeau, recently responded to four basic questions about the present state of French telecommunications and trends for the future. The queries and his replies:

Q. What is France's place, today in the worldwide market; is it competitive and what are the future trends?

A. We think in terms of electronic *Filière*, we can see that telecommunications are the keystone of a large set of interdependent technologies: for instance, there is no digital switching without more and more integrated components, and the cost of these components mainly depends on their diffusion.

France is very concerned today about the entirety of its electronic *Filière*, and it is quite obvious that France is more competitive in certain sectors than others.

At the present time, French industry has a small 6 to 7% share of the world market. But this share is increasing constantly, and French digital techniques are well-known abroad.

Twelve million digital French lines have been ordered by 40 countries.

The French telematic program is of great interest for many countries. But in this sector, markets are just developing.

Surely, in order to maintain its competitive position in the industry, efforts must be concentrated on two points: the growth of the industry itself, and the search for industrial cooperation, consequently broadening the possibilities to sell and sharing the development costs.

Q. France has the reputation of being protectionist at a time when deregulation is being urged internationally. What do you think about it?

A. As President Mitterrand underlined it in his speech in Cancun, Mexico, the constant policy of France is the opening up of trade dialogue and cooperation on a free and equal basis. Telecommunications are an indispensable tool for the future economic prosperity of nations. But it must be carefully controlled. With its experience in creating a fast-growing network, with its competence in the design and operation of modern, efficient and proven equipment, with its high-technology and management trained experts, France is ready to bring its know-how to all those who seek it. We do not only want to sell products; we want to see that the systems work well when they are installed and in operation.

We favor true technology transfer and the exchange of know-how which gives to our partners a real independence and control of their networks. This is a crucial factor in the creation of technical and industrial competence in the electronic field which is the heart of world development in the coming years. Thanks to research programs which the French have studied, alongside others, on future products, we are able to participate as equals in the economic prosperity of all the world.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY A REALITY

The world's forests are increasingly safe from harm. Thanks to France's PTT, millions of trees will be spared the woodsman's axe and not be turned into the paper pages of millions of fat telephone books.

The salvation of the forests is France's new electronic directory service, an alternate and improved way of providing telephone numbers which replaces fat telephone books and the need for a client to run a finger endlessly down long columns of names and addresses. The green light to develop the electronic directory service was given to the PTT in 1978. An initial field test involving 35 individuals and 20 companies was conducted in 1980 at St-Malo.

First Test in Rennes

A second test commenced in May 1981 near Rennes which was gradually expanded until, by the end of 1983, 270,000 telephone subscribers in the Department, including Rennes, had access to a video display terminal in their homes or offices by choosing a Minitel terminal instead of the paper directory. Public enthusiasm for the electronic directory service is high. Fifty percent of the subscribers contacted agreed to participate, and 80% of the households having terminals were eager to obtain information in addition to phone numbers such as weather reports, railroad timetables and shopping information, on their tiny sets.



A Minitel videotex terminal with telepayment card reader and Copitel hard-copy terminal.

future, to open up our markets more frequently, especially in a European context.

The French government plays an important role in creating the structure of the telecommunications networks, but its position is very liberal towards private firms. Videotex is an example. In this case, the PTT provides the lines for the information providers, who, within the framework of the general legislation, are totally free to send out, at their own prices, the messages of their choice.

It is important to emphasize that it has been some years since the terminal and PABX markets have been opened to outside bids and that numerous foreign firms are now settled and doing business in France.

Q. Could you tell us more about the telematic program?

A. Our French telematic program includes several subsets. The subset that is expanding most rapidly today is the electronic telephone directory. After a long, carefully controlled test market program, electronic telephone directory service is today well underway in the regions that asked for it. Service in the Paris area will start at the end of this year. The level of installation of the computer terminals, the Minitel, most of which should be in use by 1985, will reach a total of three million.

Alongside this program, entirely managed by the PTT, private plans for professional videotex are underway. 150 services are already operational in France, designed for a large range of professions. 1983 has really been the take-off year for the telematic market in France. Other equipment and services will follow, combined with existing systems such as videotex and its smart card reader, creating new product needs like point-of-sales terminals which are currently being tested.

New materials such as optical fibers open a wide new range of applications. For instance, I can now promote the videophone which is, already, a reality for Biarritz subscribers.

Q. What is the telecommunication policy of France towards the developing countries?

A. As President Mitterrand underlined it in his speech in Cancun, Mexico, the constant policy of France is the opening up of trade dialogue and cooperation on a free and equal basis. Telecommunications are an indispensable tool for the future economic prosperity of nations. But it must be carefully controlled. With its experience in creating a fast-growing network, with its competence in the design and operation of modern, efficient and proven equipment, with its high-technology and management trained experts, France is ready to bring its know-how to all those who seek it. We do not only want to sell products; we want to see that the systems work well when they are installed and in operation.

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For the PTT, electronic directory services offer some very important advantages, primarily the virtual elimination of a need of directory enquiry operators. Down line, it will be possible for the organization to save millions of francs a year in printing costs as the millions of fat telephone directories of the past will no longer need to be printed.

Round-clock Availability

For the consumer, the electronic telephone directory service means round-the-clock availability of telephone numbers, delivered speedily to the home. Most important, the information is remarkably accurate, constantly updated electronically.

The average telephone book, by the end of the year, is more than 30% out of date, people having moved and telephone numbers having changed during the previous 12 months. With the electronic directory service, every change of address, every change of telephone number is automatically inserted into the service with resulting accuracy being close to 100% at all times.

Variety of Searches

The electronic directory also permits clients to search out telephone numbers by profession and job specialty. It is even possible for a caller to ask a telephone number when the client is not sure of the precise spelling of the callee's name. The computer scans various phonetic possibilities and a variety of similar spellings to assist the caller.

Similarly, if a caller is not absolutely certain where the callee lives, the computer can begin a progressive search extending from one town to all neighbouring localities.

If the caller has an emergency problem, the directory service can immediately display all relevant emergency numbers in the caller's geographical area.

This electronic display of telephone numbers is no dream of the future. It is possible in France right now. By the end of 1984 every phone number in France will be listed on the electronic directory.

That old advertising phrase, "Let your fingers do the walking" across the pages of the telephone directory is soon to be outmoded. Tomorrow's fingers will be punching the keyboard of a Minitel terminal instead, and the needed numbers are going to appear on a cathode ray tube instead of on the printed page.

Minitels are manufactured by Telé-Alcatel, Matra and TRT-La Radiotécnica with CAP Gemini Sogefi and SESA-ALCATEL coordinating the system design and implementation.

With Minitel in more and more French homes—Lille, Strasbourg, Marseilles, and other cities to be added by 1984—it is obvious that these receivers will also become receptors of a wide range of additional data-based information from a variety of sources.

In other words, the electronic directory service is just the beginning.

FRENCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROWING FAST

The PTT has made a very Good Service out of what used to be an Inadequate One.

The French telephone network was, until a few years ago, a national disgrace. But the French PTT with massive effort has turned disgrace into triumph.

Investing heavily and bringing France's top technical minds to bear on the problem, the PTT now boasts a rejuvenated network, the most modern in the world, and a leader in the rate of annual increase of main lines being added to the system.

Four Objectives

The French PTT lists four basic objectives as it modernizes and grows.

Social and geographic inequalities in France are to be reduced by the universal action of placing a telephone in every home.

New telephone and telematic services are to be offered equally to every user.

Regional telematic development is to move forward at full speed supporting the national goal of economic, industrial and political decentralization.

Finally, the country's telecommunications are to be exported internationally.

Service Quality High

It is to the credit of the PTT management that as the number of subscriber lines has multiplied rapidly, the quality of service and the productivity of the staff have both grown at a similarly explosive rate.

Delays in distance connection have dropped. The number of out-of-order reports from consumers is sharply down. More calls are being completed more quickly than ever before.

30% More Efficient

The approximately 165,000 PTT employees are labouring at an efficiency rate 300% better than a dozen years ago. In 1970, there were 25 French employees per each 1,000 telephone lines; by the beginning of 1983 that figure had dropped to a mere 8.3.

One key to the low-cost and rapid expansion of the PTT network has been the French decision to opt for digital switching and transmission. France is far ahead of the rest of the world using digital switching and all the exchanges now being constructed are exclusively digital.

Complete Digital Network

If current plans are successfully realized, a fully digital service will be introduced throughout France in 1985, providing nationwide end-to-end connectivity. This will permit subscribers everywhere in France to use the national telephone network for high-speed data communications, giving spurred impetus to the nation's telematics programme.

One of the Minitel terminals used for electronic directory service.



Transpac national management center in Rennes.

Once the nation is completely telematic, a wide range of products and services will be universally available.

Today, TRANSFAC, the national data packet switching network, has 10,000 subscribers. Because of its efficiency in data transmission, France now boasts the largest data network in the world.

Videotex Use Widespread

The telephone network will bring videotex into all homes and offices, permitting customers to call computers and data bases for information as well as permitting them to bank by telephone, shop by telephone and exchange video messages, home-to-home, office-to-office.

With videotex, there will be memory-to-memory transmission of documents between communicating word processors and computers.

And France soon will be offering the widest infrastructure of home terminals with the electronic directory.

PTT Profitable

Most significantly, despite the massive investment, French Telecom last year earned an operating profit of FF 5.5 billion, and invested FF 27 billion of which 65% was wholly self-financed. Profit and self-reliance are the organization's hallmarks.

With 3.5 million lines of digital switching equipment in service in France at the end of 1982, and with another 2-million lines connected this year, France has become an uncontested world leader in telecommunications. And day by day, the French continue to break through new frontiers.

One of the Minitel terminals used for electronic directory service.

SOFRECOM for assistance in operations and maintenance. Some SOFRECOM experts have been asked to help design and install computer networks. And SOFRECOM also conducts large-scale planning projects for need of assistance.

France Cooperates with India

One of SOFRECOM's biggest contracts has been the ongoing modernization of the Indian telephone network. Training programmes are going on both in France and India as know-how passes from SOFRECOM staff to Indian technicians who are helping to introduce exchanges in an analog network into the vast sub-continent.

Other French organisations promoting PTT technology abroad include French Cables & Radio which is a consulting organization, Intelmatic, the French promotional and sales operation selling videotex products and the Smart Card to the world, and France Telecom which has offices in Caracas, Singapore and New York and promotes a variety of French telecommunications services.

70% Increase

One dramatic piece of evidence that the French are increasing their export drive in the telecommunications field is the fact that their national exhibit in the once-every-four-years Telecom in Geneva in late October 1983 is seven times larger in size than their comparative national exhibit in 1978.

In telecommunications France obviously has something to sell to the world and it's doing so in a big way.

French Leading the Way

French PTT, these days, is a major player in the telecommunications market. The organization is a leader in the field, and at the same time, it is a leader in the field of submarine cables. Underwater cables are important to the growth of telecommunications traffic over the world.

French PTT has been laying submarine cables in the Mediterranean. France also plays a role in the development of submarine cables currently in progress in France.

It has two dozen international submarine cables, mostly 4,000 telephone circuits, four on the Mediterranean, four on the Indian Ocean, and four on the Pacific Ocean. About 50% of these circuits are in submarine cables.

Efficiency of cables is that they are more efficient than land lines, a transatlantic telephone cable has been reduced to 150,000 to 200,000 telephone circuits. Currently, the PTT is involved in projects in the world, when it comes to submarine cables.

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NCI -AYE COL BAI

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Biarritz: CENTURY TEST TOWN



Optical fibers.

Biarritz has long been known as a playground for the jet set, a community of sand, sea and roulette tables, sweltering in the Bay of Biscay sunsets.

But France's PTT has cast Biarritz in a new mould. It has become the world's first optical-cable-wired city—a pioneering community in the bright new world of videocommunications and telecommunications.

PTT Expands

From 1975 to 1982, the French PTT made giant steps forward in increasing the number of telephone lines in use within national borders. Connections went from a minuscule 7-million to 20-million in less than a decade. But PTT engineers were not satisfied merely to continue connecting phones to the old-fashioned, traditional, copper wire system which has a very limited bandwidth.

test-tube city was needed in which the technicians could begin important experimentation on a broad band service for customers to receive stereo sound programmes, and moving pictures over their telephone connection and, at the same time, make it possible for them to transmit pictures from their homes to other homes and offices connected on the grid.

Optical Fiber Network

The answer has been the installation of an optical fiber network in Biarritz, connecting by the end of the year 1984 some 1,200 homes and 50 professional offices along a network which makes it possible for users to enjoy a wide range of 21st Century services. Tests start at the end of 1983.

For instance, via optical fiber cable, customers in Biarritz will be able to receive up to fifteen TV channels and 12 FM stereo sound channels in the video equipment which is connected to their telephones; users also have access to a wide choice of services, a number of international TV channels, including ones from Spain, nearby, and motion picture programmes provided through a local video bank.

PTT By Telephone

It will be possible in Biarritz for two people connected on the system not only to talk to one another but to see one another—if they wish. This last point is important. The French PTT is very sensitive to accusations that the new era of two-way telematics will mean that Big Brother can look, as an unwanted guest, into the private homes of individuals.

This is not to be the case. Two-way video telephoning will be possible

THE FRENCH PTT DESCENDS TO THE DEPTHS

French Leading the Way in Cable Technology.

The French PTT, these days, spends much of its time looking up into space, eyeing the transmission of signals via space satellites.

However, the organization simultaneously looks down into the depths of the sea at the same time, because it is an organization in the forefront of submarine cable technology.

Underwater cables are important because they are a most efficient and economic solution to the problem of conveying large amounts of telecommunications traffic over short and medium distances.

Cable Lasts Longer

While satellites are designed to have a seven-year lifetime, cable lasts 25 years.

Currently, more than 40,000 kilometers of French-manufactured submarine links are in service, and designers are working on new systems with capacities ranging up to 8,000 64 Kbit/s channels.

Most of France's current operation involves the use of coaxial cable which the PTT has been laying and operating since 1957.

French Territories Linked

The thrust of PTT's cable network for many years has been directed toward the Mediterranean, West Africa and the South Atlantic. However, France also played a large role in the laying of major transatlantic cables; currently, three of them, TAT-2, TAT-4 and TAT-7, terminate in France.

Close to two dozen international submarine links carrying approximately 4,000 telephone circuits terminate in France, and eight transoceanic stations—four on the Mediterranean shore and four on the Atlantic coast—are major link points.

Fifty per cent of these circuits are designed for French use, the remaining 50% are transit circuits to other countries, making France, through its submarine cables, a hub for inter-continental traffic into Europe.

Efficient and Economical

The joy of cables is that they are both efficient and economical. In the 1950s, a transatlantic telephone cable circuit costs \$276,000; that cost has been reduced to \$50,000 today on analog cable.

Currently, the PTT is involved in one of the longest submarine cable projects in the world. When it is completed in 1985, this new link between France and Singapore will stretch more than 14,000 kilometers.

only if both parties agree in advance to allow themselves to be televised. Without the joint permission, the telephone call will be voice-only.

Contracts By TV Phone

In Biarritz, a businessman explaining a document or a contract to an individual on the other end of the telephone line can actually place the document in front of the TV camera in his home or office and the callee can examine the document line-for-line or image-for-image over the telephone via the video-fiber-optic connection.

At present the video-phone links will transmit black-and-white pictures only, because fighting in private homes and offices is often inadequate for good colour filming.

However, full colour capability is already built into the system, and when light sources are sufficient, colour TV, home-to-home or office-to-office, is possible.

All the customers linked up in the Biarritz experiment have full access to a wide variety of videotex services. They will be able to punch up on their TV screens weather forecasts, local train and bus time-tables, lists of local events with dates, prices and seat availability.

Stopping By Telephone

The communication traffic in Biarritz is two-way. Clients will be able to shop by telephone, bank by telephone, make train and airplane reservations by telephone, merely by punching buttons on their home or office terminals.

The most important element of the Biarritz experiment is that it is almost infinitely expandable. As more and more data becomes available, the client has access to information from an increasing variety of sources.

The equipment in each customer's home will include a video-phone supplied by the PTT, which consists of a telephone handset, a DTMF key pad, video-phone control keys and a separate videotex keyboard which connects to the front of the terminal.

Each home or office will also have one, or more, standard TV sets connected into the system through antenna sockets or "Fertel". The PTT has provided a hand-held unit which permits remote channel selection via infra-red signals. TV reception is better than enjoyed by television viewers elsewhere in France, and the TV set receives foreign channels without needing to be multi-standard in construction.

12-Channel Stereo

Many homes will also be fitted with stereo systems for 12 channels. In addition to the video-phone, all homes are already equipped with traditional telephones for use during the trial period until users are fully acquainted with their new electronic equipment. Universal wall sockets will be scattered throughout the houses, apartments or offices so that the video-phones, TV sets and stereo systems can be located in any variety of configurations in all rooms. Video discs are already being designed which can be played over the optical fiber network to consumers. Mail order firms, for instance, will be able to show still or moving picture catalogue items along with sound commentary; the client, watching, will be able to punch in and order if he decides to purchase items.

Trips Planned on TV

Travel agents will be able to show pictures explaining trips and vacation destinations, previewing the actual locations and then permitting customers to punch in their plane reservations.

Teachers will be able to explain a subject and then give the viewers an exam over optical fiber cables, requesting that students punch in the answers to questions and correcting them when they are wrong.

The citizens of Biarritz, including those who have not yet been hooked into the system, have been playing the system all during the summer on the eight video-phones placed in important locations in town. Viewer enthusiasm has been high. The main hotels have already been receiving since early last summer, eight channels of TV including public services from France, Spain, Switzerland and Belgium.

The 1,500 customers now hooked up will be studied closely by technical and social experts. The results, when examined, may well change the usage of telephone, CTAV and videotexcommunications in homes and offices around the world forever.

The queen of the French cable-laying fleet is the *Vercors*, a sleek white vessel commissioned in 1974 which is one of the most modern cable-laying ships in the world. France needs a fleet of three cable-laying ships and two new vessels were recently launched to support the *Vercors*.

The new buzz word in the cable-laying business these days is fiber-optics. Fiber optic transmission allows more traffic to flow over each cable, and extends the possibilities for digital transmission of information. The PTT has laid an optical fiber on the French Riviera, and a fiber optic link between France and Corsica will come into service in 1985.

Longest Cable Planned

Looking ahead to April 1988, the PTT's eyes are firmly on TAT-8, the first transatlantic cable which will use optical fibers. More than \$300-million will be spent to design, manufacture and lay this cable. The potential contractors are Submarcom, a joint venture of CIT-Alcatel and Cables de Lyon, Standard Telephone and Cable from the U.K. and American Telephone and Telegraph from the U.S.

When the cable is deployed, it will handle more than 40,000 calls simultaneously, which represents a doubling of the current amount of traffic which can be transmitted between the North American continent and Europe.

Some scientists have labelled the depths of the oceans, "the world of inner space". Inner space, outer space—the PTT is heavily involved in both.



One of the three French cable ships, the "Vercors".

PTT'S SMART CARD IS CREDIT CARD OF THE FUTURE

If you've ever been frustrated at a pay telephone without coins, or impatient while a retail clerk telephones to verify your credit card purchases, help is on the way.

The French PTT is developing the so-called Smart Card—a magical piece of plastic with an electronic memory imbedded in it which will revolutionize the way the world does business in the future.

The Smart Card looks like a typical plastic credit card. But in its heart is an micro-electronic package composed of a memory with a thousand bits capacity and a processor which controls read-and-to this memory.

Trial Projects Underway

A number of Smart Card trial projects are already underway in France with the PTT, banks and merchants participating.

The goal is to produce a standard card which can be used for electronic payment at shops, for paying for calls from public telephones and for tele-payment from users' homes and offices. In each case the Smart Card makes payment more simple, and increases security, because it reduces the handling of money or cheques.

The U.S. Department of Defense is also interested in the Smart Card as an identity verifying device which would be given to key people for carefully controlled access to high-security buildings or equipment.

Three French cities—Lyons, Rennes and Caen—have been conducting large scale Smart Card experimentation. Banks have distributed 125,000 Smart Cards to key customers, and some 600 terminals have been installed in shops which can accept information from the Smart Card.

Card Has Memory

Each card contains in its electronic memory the holder's personal credit rating. The rating indicates to the merchant the total value of purchases which can be made with the card in any single month. The card keeps a record of all the transactions made with it and authorizes or refuses each purchase the moment the merchant inserts the card in his terminal.

PTT Continues Thrust Into Outer Space

France's PTT is already well into the space age using a variety of international satellites for telecommunications.

But in April 1984, France launches its first domestic satellite, Telecom I, and when it soars into orbit a new era in French communications will begin.

Varied Roles

Telecom I will fulfil a variety of roles. It will handle large segments of telephone traffic between France and its various overseas territories. France's military will use the bird for defense communications. The French video industry will relay signals to it.

The main use will be to establish high-speed digital transmission links through earth stations located near the customer. 520 earth stations, 40 of them in major French cities and 150 in rural communities are contemplated.

Many Countries Linked

Other countries are linking in with the French satellite. Earth stations in the U.K., Belgium, Switzerland and West Germany will direct their antennas towards the bird. West Germany's postal service has contracted to use Telecom I for the transmission of digital information for its customers.

Telecom's virtue is that it is a high-speed digital link with the ability to process large amounts of traffic in a wide variety of band widths. It makes possible video conferencing, the swift transmission of data between computers, and the delivery of electronic mail. Users need not construct large antennas to link in with Telecom I.

Dishes no wider than 3.5 metres do the job. Boosters aboard the satellite can regenerate digitized signals, improving the quality of transmission.

Controlled from Mulhouse

Traffic to and from the satellite will be controlled from Mulhouse in eastern France. The intricate system is the result of cooperation from a wide variety of manufacturers. The main contractor for the satellite is Matra. The payload is being supplied by Thomson-CSF. Telspace, a joint venture company of Thomson-CSF and CIT-Alcatel, is designing and constructing the earth stations. Matra also has won a contract for the design and construction of video transmission stations.

Next on the launching pad for France is TDF I, a broadcasting satellite which will be hurled into orbit in the autumn of 1985. This bird will have company along because Germany plans to send a similar satellite up at the same time. Development and construction are the responsibility of a multinational company, Eurosatellite, with Aerospatiale and Thomson-CSF being the major French shareholders.

Ariane rocket

The Ariane rocket will be used to launch the Telecom I satellite.

KEY TERMS

The French PTT takes the modern language of telematics.

For the uninitiated, here is a short glossary of the terms used in the science, and their definitions:

OPTICAL FIBER

In telecommunications, a circular wave-guide made of glass and used as a transmission medium. Information is transmitted as a modulated light instead of by electrical signals. Advantages include very high bandwidth, compactness, and immunity to electromagnetic interference. Optical fibers and lightwave

transmission will be employed increasingly in place of copper-pair and coaxial cables.

DISTRIBUTED SERVICES

Services in which moving picture or sound programmes are distributed simultaneously to many subscribers from a central point.

INTERACTIVE DISTRIBUTION

A method of implementing distributed services in which communication is two-way: subscribers send program-selection signals to the central equipment which then sends back signals to the selected TV or other channel. An improvement over conventional one-way cable TV.

SWITCHED SERVICES

Services in which communication channels are established on demand between pairs of subscribers. Examples are telephony and videophony.

VIDEOPHONY

The name of the French interactive video system and technology.

SUPERVIDEOTEX

A proposed upgrading of videotex to allow transmission of moving pictures and sound.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Use of videotex to obtain telephone directory information.

This survey of PTT activities was written by Arturo Gonzalez, an American journalist living in Europe who has written previously for the International Herald Tribune, New York Times, Washington Post and other publications. The survey was designed by Jayne Stahl, a French designer living and working in Paris.

NYSE Most Actives									
Amtrac 2200700	60%	+ 1							
Conn Eds 1270200	20%	+ 1							
Digital 1000	100%	+ 1							
IBM 177200	12%	+ 1							
Merck 126100	28%	+ 1							
Chrysler 162400	21%	+ 1							
General Motors 277400	22%	+ 1							
Marvin Kay 740200	15%	+ 1							
Merck 126100	28%	+ 1							
Southern Co 161800	17%	+ 1							
Kraft 632500	36%	+ 1							

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Indus	112025	112025	112025	112025					
Trans	28252	28252	28252	28252	-10.2				
Util.	12944	12944	12944	12944	+ 0.2				
Comp.	50141	50141	50141	49134	-4900.0	-222			

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.						
Composite	164.04	164.04	164.04	-0.67					
Industrials	112.02	112.02	112.02	-0.24					
Utilities	48.31	48.31	48.31	+ 1.05					
Finance	72.55	72.55	72.55	-0.44					

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 8 p.m. 57,578,000
Prev. 4 p.m. 57,578,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 59,890,370
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	225								
Decided	224								
Unsettled	218								
Total Issues	212								
New Highs	21								
New Lows	21								

NASDAQ Index									
Class	Prev.								
Composite	225								
Industrials	224								
Utilities	223								
Finance	222								
Transport	212								
Others	21								

AMEX Most Actives									
Imc Chem	163,500								
DomePac	13,000								
Wetzel's	5,750								
Teletronics	5,200								
Concourse	14,000								
Eastman	117,200								
Eastman	117,200								
Arachnid	3,000								

AMEX Stock Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.						
100	217.24	215.02	213.11	-2.11					
200	217.24	215.02	213.11	-2.11					
300	217.24	215.02	213.11	-2.11					

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Close Chg.									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Close
Close	Chg.								

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Close Chg.									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Close
Close	Chg.								

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Close Chg.									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Close
Close	Chg.								

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Close Chg.									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Close
Close	Chg.								

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Close Chg.									

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Out. Chgs.

(Continued from Page 10)

	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100s High Low Out. Chgs.	Close	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100s High Low Out. Chgs.	Close	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100s High Low Out. Chgs.	Close
26a 16th Potm U178	85 4261 u716	266	21 + 16	266	275 12 Redfin J30	1.92 22	29 16 1520 1520	16	275 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
37a 314 Poref J424	12 250 245	34	24 + 16	24	276 16 Redfin J30	1.92 22	29 16 1520 1520	16	276 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
120 710 Prodri n 1	19 51	17	16 + 16	16	277 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	277 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
28a 24th Premry J4	12 223	11 72	1424 1324	12	278 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	278 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
27a 320 Poref J240	12 220	11 72	1424 1324	12	279 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	279 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
25a 12th Prmrc S	19 8225	12 220	1424 1324	12	280 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	280 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
25a 304 Procto 2240	42 2111	22 212	2124 2024	21	281 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	281 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
17 270 Poref J24	1.20 157	1424	1324	14	282 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	282 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
19 12th Poref 1.84	10.9 397	175 175	175	175	283 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	283 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
120 12th Poref 2.10	11. 42 4201	175 175	175	175	284 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	284 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
22a 22 Poref 2.50	12 4251	175 175	175	175	285 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	285 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
22a 19 Poref 2.70	12 4 275	17	16 + 16	16	286 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	286 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
22a 19 Poref 2.81	12 4 275	17	16 + 16	16	287 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	287 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.82	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	288 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	288 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.83	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	289 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	289 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.84	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	290 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	290 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.85	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	291 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	291 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.86	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	292 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	292 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.87	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	293 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	293 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.88	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	294 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	294 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.89	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	295 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	295 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.90	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	296 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	296 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.91	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	297 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	297 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.92	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	298 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	298 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.93	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	299 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	299 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.94	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	300 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	300 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.95	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	301 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	301 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.96	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	302 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	302 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.97	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	303 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	303 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.98	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	304 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	304 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.99	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	305 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	305 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.00	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	306 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	306 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.01	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	307 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	307 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.02	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	308 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	308 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.03	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	309 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	309 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.04	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	310 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	310 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.05	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	311 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	311 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.06	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	312 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	312 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.07	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	313 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	313 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.08	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	314 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	314 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.09	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	315 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	315 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.10	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	316 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	316 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.11	12 5 31	21	21 + 16	21	317 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16	317 25 Sidew 50	1.16 218	2820 2820	16
24a 25 Poref 2.12	12 5 31	21	21									

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West Germany Makes Final Offer Of Aid to Thyssen-Krupp Merger

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government has made a final offer of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$192.5 million) of aid to a merger of the steel arms of industrial giants Thyssen and Krupp, Economic Minister Otto Lamberto said Wednesday.

He told a press conference the companies had until Nov. 2 to reply to the offer. He said the aid would be repayable under certain conditions. The government previously offered 300 million DM to aid the merger.

In Düsseldorf, a Thyssen spokesman said his company considers the offer inadequate. Thyssen will continue to seek a merger with Krupp in the processing sector, but will only propose cooperation in the areas of carbon and special steels, he said.

Eagle Star Asks Probe of Allianz Bid

LONDON (AP) — Eagle Star Group, the London insurance giant, has petitioned the British Office of Fair Trading to investigate an unfriendly \$1.38-billion takeover bid by Allianz, the West German insurance group. Eagle Star said Wednesday.

The group filed a 67-page document with the office, asking for a ruling against the takeover, an Eagle Star spokesman said. Chief among its arguments is whether it would be desirable for a foreign company to gain control of a British company with more than \$5.25 billion under its control, Britain's Press Association reported.

Allianz launched its bid last week after it made purchases on the London stock market that increased its share of Eagle Star stock from 28 percent to just under 30 percent, an Eagle Star Group spokesman said. Its \$7.50-a-share offer was dismissed by Eagle Star directors as "completely unacceptable," he said.

Eastern Delays Dividend Payments

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eastern Airlines, which suffered a large loss in the first nine months of 1983, has announced that its board had postponed the payment of the quarterly dividend on all three classes of preferred stock.

The airline also said Tuesday that it would not issue the transportation discounts in January that it had said would be offered to shareholders of common stock. The postponed dividends would have totaled \$6.4 million.

U.K. Trade Surplus Shrank From '82

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain recorded a provisional trade surplus of \$110 million (\$165 million) in September, in contrast to August's \$138-million deficit, the Department of Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

In September 1982, the surplus was \$235 million.

The current account surplus was put at \$70 million in September, after August's \$22-million surplus. A year earlier, the surplus was \$447 million.

Exports rose to \$25.21 billion from \$24.93 billion in August and \$4.76 billion a year earlier, while imports rose to \$25.10 billion from \$25.06 billion in August and \$4.43 billion a year earlier.

OPEC Panel to Discuss Oil Output

VIENNA (Reuters) — A committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was to meet here Thursday to discuss the group's apparent inability to keep its oil production within the limits it has set.

The four-member market monitoring committee said at its last meeting here in September that the world oil market was not strong enough to permit OPEC to exceed a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day that was set last March.

The committee expressed concerned that the excess production was going into oil company reserves and did not reflect a real increase in demand among its customers.

Finnish Devaluation Seen Early in '84

LONDON (UPI) — Finland is likely to devalue its currency, the markka, by 3 to 5 percent early next year, International Treasury Management said Wednesday.

ITM, a joint venture of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Marine Midland Bank, said the devaluation is likely because of a restructuring of the trade-weighted basket of currencies that determines the markka's value. The restructuring, announced last week and effective Jan. 1, raises the dollar component of the basket to nearly 20 percent.

Xerox Reports Earnings Rose 13%

STAMFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Xerox Corp. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit rose 13 percent from a year earlier despite a 4.6 percent drop in revenue.

Xerox said earnings rose to \$112 million from \$99 million, while revenue slipped to \$2.03 billion from \$2.13 billion.

However, Xerox's per-share earnings for the latest quarter fell to \$1.05 from \$1.17 because Xerox had 12.2 percent more common shares outstanding than in the year-earlier quarter. For the nine months, profit rose 6.4 percent to \$394 million on slightly lower revenue of \$6.21 billion.

Bethlehem Steel's Deficit Narrows

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp., citing depressed prices, low steel shipments and pressure from imports, said Wednesday its \$59.7-million loss in the third quarter narrowed from its \$208.9-million loss a year earlier.

Salts in the quarter rose 2 percent to \$1.22 billion from \$1.2 billion.

Chrysler Reports Profit Soared

The Associated Press

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich. — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it earned \$100.2 million in the third quarter, boosting the automaker's profit so far this year to a record \$582.6 million.

The company noted that its earnings in the third quarter, amounting to 72 cents a share, were nearly 10 times last year's third-quarter profit of \$9.4 million, or 9 cents a share.

The improvement stemmed from increased car and truck sales and cost-cutting the company said.

Third-quarter sales rose 12 percent to \$2.8 billion from \$2.5 billion a year earlier.

Chrysler's most profitable year was 1976, when it earned \$422.6

million, and it has surpassed that already this year.

Chrysler, ranked third behind GM and Ford, reported worldwide factory car and truck sales in the third quarter were \$16.861, up 11.3 percent from \$24.601 a year earlier.

Auto analysts predict the four major U.S. automakers' profit for the third quarter will total about \$1.1 billion.

Volkswagen of America Inc. does not release earnings separate from its parent company in West Germany.

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million, and it has surpassed that already this year.

Chrysler was the third U.S. automaker to report results for the latest quarter. Monday, industry leader General Motors Corp. announced a record \$736.9-million profit, while American Motors Corp. had a \$9.1-million loss. Ford Motor Co.'s results are due later this week.

Auto analysts predict the four major U.S. automakers' profit for the third quarter will total about \$1.1 billion.

The automaker also reached a \$1-billion accord with the United Auto Workers covering some 56,000 U.S. workers Sept. 6, and another agreement for 10,000 Canadian workers also was reached that month.

It said the request was prompted by complaints from business executives that EC rules require case-by-case examination of exemptions from fair-trade rules.

The EC Commission said it would ask 10 governments to exempt some industrial-research agreements that might otherwise be outlawed by community anti-cartel rules. The plan could receive final approval by the end of next year, a commission report said.

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Matsushita Says Net Rose 18%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit climbed 18 percent from a year earlier on a 13-percent sales rise.

Matsushita, a large maker of consumer electronics products whose brands include Panasonic, Quasar and National, said the improved earnings largely reflected an improved U.S. market and cost-cutting.

Earnings in the third quarter ended Aug. 20 rose to \$174.9 million from \$147.7 million a year earlier, while sales increased to \$4 billion from \$3.55 billion.

For the fiscal nine months, Matsushita's profit rose 9 percent to \$507.9 million from \$466.6 million, and sales advanced 8 percent to \$11.65 billion from \$10.80 billion.

Matsushita said the latest results were translated at a rate of 244 Japanese yen equalling \$1, the prevailing rate last Aug. 19. On Wednesday, the dollar closed at 232.5 yen in Tokyo foreign-exchange trading.

The company said sales of videotape recorders in the third quarter gained 21 percent to \$1.08 billion, while sales of electronic components rose 35 percent to \$422.6 million, and communication- and industrial-equipment sales gained 32 percent to \$363.2 million.

Matsushita also said "recovery was seen in the audio-equipment field, where sales increased 6 percent and 2 percent for the third quarter and nine months, respectively."

Budget Deficit For '83 Was \$195.4 Billion

(Continued from Page 11)

tions, at \$288.9 billion, down 3.1 percent from fiscal 1982.

• Corporate-income taxes, at \$37 billion, down 24.8 percent.

• Interest on the national debt, at \$128.8 billion, up 9.7 percent.

• Cross-price-support payments, at \$18.8 billion, up 62.5 percent.

• Unemployment benefits, at \$49 billion, up 53.4 percent.

The Senate is considering a \$10.3-billion cut in spending in the next three years following approval Tuesday by the House of \$12.3 billion in cuts ordered by the 1984 budget resolution.

The reconciliation bill before the Senate would limit pay raises for federal workers and delay cost-of-living payments for government retirees.

The action by the House was the first attempt to implement the \$12.3 billion in three-year spending cuts specified by the \$859-billion 1984 budget resolution that Congress adopted in June.

On the tax side, sources on Capitol Hill said it was unlikely that any major progress will be made in forging a new revenue-raising bill this week.

A series of amendments that Democrats hope to attach would escalate the new revenue proposed to be collected over three years to \$73 billion, far higher than a modest \$2-billion tax-reform proposal originally scheduled for consideration this week but apparently now postponed.

Before the 1983 budget report was released, Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, urged Congress Wednesday to act now to reduce annual federal deficits expected to be at least \$20 billion for many years ahead.

Mr. Feldstein said the damage caused by enormous deficits shows up in future years. He urged Congress to go back to President Ronald Reagan's budget, proposed in February, which called for spending cuts and tax increases to be enacted this year to take effect around 1985 and 1986.

The White House has since backed away from the "contingency tax" that Mr. Feldstein keeps promoting.

Failure to deal with these projected deficits, Mr. Feldstein said, would increase the national debt by about \$1 billion over the next five or six years, forcing interest payments of \$30 billion to \$100 billion a year indefinitely. That, in turn, would require 1985 tax increases of 15 percent to 20 percent, Mr. Feldstein warned.

The latest report on the size of the national debt, for Oct. 24, showed it at \$1.383 trillion.

Nissan Develops An Electric Car With A.C. Motor

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said that it has developed what it called the first prototype of a battery-powered automobile with an "alternating-current" engine.

A spokesman said Tuesday the car can run for up to 160 kilometers (100 miles) at a speed of 40 kilometers an hour without recharging. The two-seat automobile reached a top speed of 90 kilometers an hour in trials, he said. Up until now, he said, battery-powered cars have been able to run for only 1½ hours at a speed of 40 kilometers.

Study Says Sanctions Have Had Limited Success

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Economic sanctions imposed since the end of World War II have had limited successes but have proved to be virtually useless when wielded by one strong power against another, a new study contends.

In the report, which was released Tuesday, Gary C. Hufbauer and Jeffrey J. Schott said they studied 99 cases in which sanctions were imposed. They said the successes that were achieved came mostly against small countries and that sanctions worked when only modest foreign policy goals were sought.

But despite the general lack of success of economic sanctions in major situations, such as the U.S. efforts to halt the sale of grain and oil to South Africa.

Alleges of a target country also rally to its support, "especially if attempts are made to enforce the sanctions on an extraterritorial basis, as was done in the recent pipeline case."

The United States, for example,

gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, major nations continue to resort to economic sanctions because they "can provide a satisfying theatrical display, yet avoid the action, the study says.

The authors, however, predict that the economic weapon "will not regain a measure of respectability in the years ahead unless sanctions are deployed more judiciously."

One of the reasons for the failures, they said, is that sanctions often unify the population of the target country both in support of the government and in looking for alternatives.

Alleges of a target country also rally to its support, "especially if attempts are made to enforce the sanctions on an extraterritorial basis, as was done in the recent pipeline case."

The United States, for example,

Sanctions also bring outreurs from the affected business communities in the countries that is taking the action, the study says.

The authors defined economic sanctions as "the deliberate government-inspired withdrawal or threat of withdrawal of a country's trade or financial relations."

Even when they do not do their intended job, sanctions can serve important political purposes at home, such as distracting public attention from domestic troubles or building patriotic feelings. For example, the authors cite U.S. sanctions against Japan prior to World War II.

The Soviet Union has also failed every time it has used sanctions to try to overthrow a government in the socialist bloc, the study says.

Failures include Yugoslavia in 1948, China in 1960, Albania in 1961 and Romania in 1965.

However, the Soviet Union had one success, the authors say, when they were able to coerce Finland into adopting a friendlier posture toward Moscow in 1958.

French to leave the Suez in 1956.

But lately, the report says, the United States has been less successful. Turkish troops, for example, are still in Cyprus almost 10 years after their invasion, despite U.S. economic sanction in the mid-1970s. The U.S. grain embargo and the boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games failed to discourage the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

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The detail in the current account, a broad measure of trade in merchandise and services, was a big improvement from the \$1.3-billion deficit posted in August. But the current account was balanced in September 1982, the government said.

The preliminary deficit in the current account for the first nine months of the year was \$191 million, compared with a deficit of \$1.34 billion in the like period last year, it said.

For the first three quarters of 1983, the preliminary trade surplus was \$11.63 billion, less than the \$13.79 billion a year earlier.

S. African Gold Output Increased in August

JOHANNESBURG — South African gold output rose to 58,080 kilograms in September from 57,200 in August, and \$6.560 in September 1982, the Chamber of Mines said Wednesday.

This brought total output for the first nine months of the year to 511,170 kilograms, up 2.9 percent from the 496,850 kilograms produced a year earlier.

Irish Inflation Rate Forecast

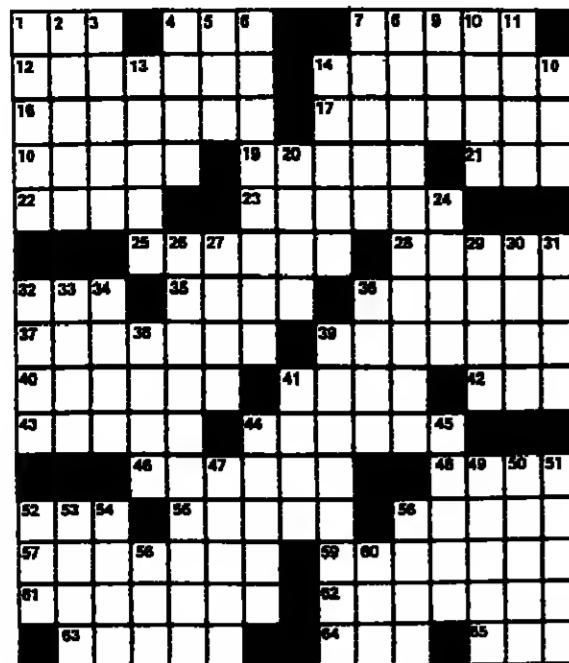
DUBLIN — Ireland's inflation rate is projected to be over 11 percent by the end of this year, up from its present 10 percent rate, the central bank forecast.

Floating Rate Notes

Oct. 26

100s 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

100s 1984 1985 198



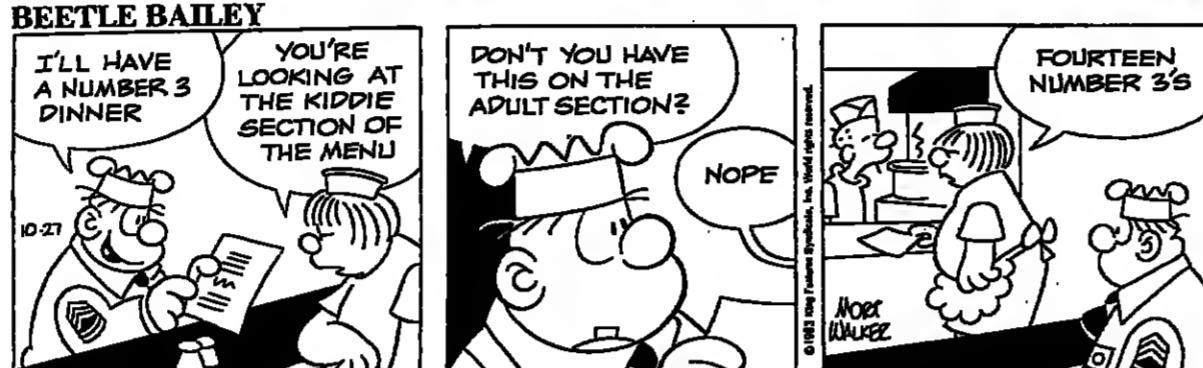
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

- 1 Afire
- 4 Catch
- 7 Fragrant compound
- 12 Medial quantity
- 14 Modified
- 17 Keep watch on
- 17 Day that
- 20 Durocher married
- 18 Soup
- 19 Battleship destroyed in 1886
- 21 Like Marvel's mistress
- 22 Since: Sot.
- 23 City in Nigeria
- 25 Catapult
- 26 Malone of the '70s
- 32 Cry of contempt
- 33 Roberts
- 36 Lom Anderson, 8, 9
- 37 Garb
- 39 Minting of money
- 40 They come in flights
- 41 Admonish
- 42 Workout loc.
- 43 One-time Italian coins
- 44 Have amnesia
- 46 Name of eight post-Norman kings

DOWN

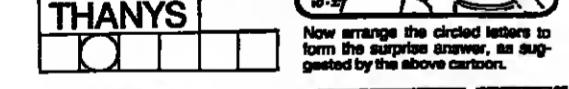
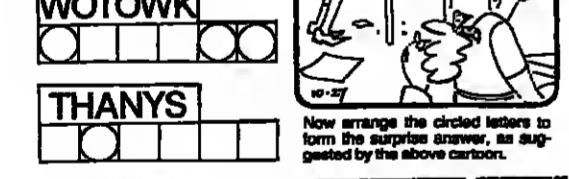
- 1 Charles and Mary
- 2 Africa's—Coast
- 3 Projecting part, in carpentry
- 4 English spa
- 5 Past
- 6 Embryonic
- 7 Beast with twisted horns
- 8 Make more efficient
- 9 Congou, e.g.
- 10 Actor Portman
- 11 Site for certain bandits
- 12 Bar mitzvahs, s.g.
- 14 Type of writ
- 15 Ottoman official of yore

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUST THINK... WHEN YOU SET YOUR CLOCK BACK, WE'LL HAVE AN EXTRA HOUR TOGETHER THAT DAY!



Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: UTTER JUICE DURESS ADJOIN

Answer: What the man demanded to have with his drink—“JUST ICE”

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SPORTS

In Athlete's 2d Career: Profits From Products

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He is a big man with a beard who might look intimidating if it isn't for the smile on his face and his gentle nature. He once played for the Los Angeles Rams and was part of a defensive line that was called the Fearsome Four. But now, Merlin Olsen can be seen television extolling the virtue of flowers. In the past five years, Olsen estimates, he has turned down 10 major advertising campaigns and "big dollars" waiting for him that he felt was suited to his nature and taste.

"What I like about this one," Olsen said, "is the new Florists' Transworld Delivery association ads, 'is that in only one of the commercials is there any reference to me as football player. And what I also like is that the commercial shows you don't have to be a softie to give or receive flowers. Too often, the people in advertising are not sensitive enough to get away from stereotypes."

In recent years, television commercials have afforded a number of athletes the opportunity to move gracefully from the playing field to an alternative career. The money boom in professional sports and the growing awareness of physical fitness have been credited by those in advertising with giving many athletes the kind of visibility that a few had enjoyed previously and that had been primarily associated with movie stars.

Judging by all the familiar faces that can be seen endorsing products from tea to swing trucks and investment firms to weightbeaches, it appears at times that there are more players on Madison Avenue than in the locker rooms.

Larry Holmes for Kentucky Fried Chicken; Ivan Landl for Ben Gay; Jim Palmer for Jockey Shorts and Tegum shampoo; John McEnroe for Bic razors; Arnold Palmer for Pennzoil Motor Oil and Hertz; Jimmy Connors for Palm-Webber; Deacon Jones for Pariskay margarine; Tracy Austin for Canon cameras, and Chris Evert

Lloyd for Lipton Tea are only a handful of the better known athletes who have become representatives of major products.

But the field also includes former athletes, some of whom have become as well known for the products they endorse as for the sport they played. Joe Namath, O.J. Simpson, Joe Greene and "Mr. Coffee" himself, Joe DiMaggio, have found the endorsement field a lucrative alternative to their sports careers and the source of a new identity.

"Athletes are popular because, in a way, they are physical perfection," said Dave Vadehra, the founder of Video Storyboards Test, an advertising research company that conducts surveys gauging the effectiveness of advertising campaigns. "When companies used entertainment celebrities it was because those celebrities were successful and it carried over to the product. Now, athletes are successful and have a sense of well-being."

"They are attention-grabbers," said David Burns, who runs the David Burns Celebrity Agency in Chicago, a firm that arranges commercials for athletes. "And remember, these people are adored. Look at why golfers like Palmer and Nicklaus are in demand. The chairman of the board of a company often plays golf and is a fan. They want to be with their gods."

Not only do athletes appeal to the traditional male audience, but more women are becoming sports fans and participants.

Thus, when Jim Palmer, pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles, poses in underwear, and several New York Ranger hockey players film a commercial for tight-fitting designer jeans, one of the sinus is sex appeal, Burns said. "You can see that a lot of this advertising is aimed at women."

For the most part, said Jerry Saviola, who negotiates celebrity contracts for Grey Advertising, the athletes are portrayed in an admirable light because that is the image the advertiser wants for his product. Sometimes, however, it is apparent the athlete is being exploited for his or her name and has no connection with the product.

Sometimes, in their haste to appear in



Arnold Palmer and O.J. Simpson: A pairing of all-American heroes.

commercials, Olsen said, athletes compromise their values. "They are anxious to sign on the dotted line," he said. The result can be un dignified roles.

"Playing on stereotypes," Saviola added, "is a little chancy."

Yet there are some commercials that reinforce stereotypes. A recently concluded "dealers" campaign for Datsun trucks featured Ben Davidson, the former Oakland Raiders' defensive linemen, and several actors — presumably linemen — dressed as football players. The theme of the commercial was to show that the trucks were durable and tough just like football players.

Davidson came across as forceful while the actors crowded and made other primal sounds that he translated.

"I guess because we're going into the football season, that was one of the rationales used for that promotion," said Dave Hubbard, Nissan Motors' national truck advertising editor. "We're not against athletes but generally, our philosophy in national campaigns is to let the product stand by itself. We don't use athletes."

The Davidso commercial was said to have played to mixed reviews at Nissan Motors' corporate headquarters.

Another new commercial features Deacon Jones, the former defensive lineman for the Los Angeles Rams. Jones takes on that talking little container of Parkway margarine. As usual, just when the little container has convinced Jones that it is butter, it delivers the last word: "Parkay." But in this case, the final line — delivered nervously — is, "Parkay, sir!"

Although it is intended to be humorous, it implied that Jones is frightening and that is the reason he is being accorded such respect.

Jones also has done Miller Lite commercials in which he recites juvenile poetry. Dick Butkus and Bubba Smith have been acclaimed for their most recent Lite Beer commercial in which they attend the opera for the first time only to learn it isn't performed in English. When they talk about going to a ballet the next night, the punch line is, "I hope it's in English."

Butkus dismissed the argument that the ads depict football players — especially linemen — as being ignorant.

"A woman in Massachusetts told me that she got a kick out of it because it's the kind of thing that could happen to anybody," Butkus said.

"I don't see it as being a stereotype," he said. "These commercials at Miller show me more like the person I am. I'm a practical joker, and I like dry humor. I'm not mean or anything like I was portrayed on the field."

The Miller Lite campaign has run for 10 years, and has become an extraordinary success story in advertising.

Olsen's FTD commercials and the Coca-Cola commercial featuring Joe Greene — "Mean" Joe Greene of the Pittsburgh

Steelers — are attempts to defeat stereotypes. Greene won many new fans when he gave a thoughtful young admirer his jersey in the award-winning commercial. "Thanks, Mean Joe," the boy replies.

The Coke commercial started with Greene as a cliché and then broke it down," said Vadehra of Video Storyboards. "It wouldn't have worked if they had used a quarterback." The commercial was so popular that it was expanded into a television movie.

The paradox in this continuing trend to use athletes as salesmen is that no matter how popular they are on Madison Avenue, independent surveys do not necessarily support the theory that the public considers athletes especially believable.

In a survey completed in November 1982 by Benton & Bowles Inc., 77 percent of those polled agreed that athletes do not seem as much like heroes as they once did.

Also, some well-known athletes such as McEnroe, Larry Holmes, Reggie Jackson, Bjorn Borg and Jimmy Connors scored low in likability and credibility when endorsing products. McEnroe, who has done several commercials for Bic razors, had the lowest score. He was found likable by only 21 percent of those polled and was judged believable by just 10 percent.

One reason for employing athletes is that they remain in the public eye longer than many other celebrities, said Saviola of Grey Advertising.

"TV performers are as current as People magazine," he said. "They'll be gone next year. It's a fickle business. But Steve Garvey is Steve Garvey whether he is in Los Angeles or San Diego."

Simpson, Don Meredith and Namath are good examples of athletes whose popularity was enhanced by commercials and whose celebrity status no longer depends on their athletic careers.

Ted Labiner, a creative director for the Lipton Tea Company, said Meredith was one of many celebrities tested for the role of Lipton spokesman. "We were looking for someone who portrayed a virile and believable image," Labiner said. "Tea was thought to be a feminine drink. Also, the highest consumption of tea was in the South. So we were planning on a revolving number of Lipton-tea lovers and we had some glamorous actresses testing too."

Meredith performed so well, however, that the plan was scrapped. He appealed to men and women. He also is a Southerner.

"As the years go by, he is getting more polished and confident," Labiner said.

Lipton also has used Evert as a spokeswoman the past three years.

Hertz now has paired Simpson with Arnold Palmer because, said Judy Woodfin, a vice president of the company's corporate affairs, many businessmen are golfers and are fans of Palmer. "They are not paragons of wealth," she said, "but individuals who made it on their own. People identify with all-American heroes."

The New York Times
Joe Greene: Not so mean for his role in a television commercial.

NBA, Referees Still at Impasse

By David DuPree

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Basketball Association and its referees union are at such an impasse in contract negotiations that both sides say it appears the regular season will begin Friday with substitute officials.

"I say there is no way we'll settle Friday," Richie Phillips, counsel of the National Association of Basketball Referees, said Tuesday. "The NBA broke off negotiations last Sunday and we haven't met since."

The NBA, however, said that it is the referees union that broke negotiations.

We made them a proposal, and we promised a counterproposal by Sunday, but we never got said Russ Granik, general counsel for the NBA.

The old contract expired Sept. 1.

Phillips informed the NBA at the time that if an acceptable contract wasn't reached, the referees would strike during the regular season. As a result, Phillips said that under the old contract he would have been given \$25,500, anyway, so the NBA's proposal is in essence only a \$900 raise.

"They told us they would strike the regular season if this wasn't solved," Granik said last week. "We said, 'If you're going to strike in the regular season, don't show up now.'

"We'd prefer the regular officials, but if we have to go with the substitutes who worked the exhibition season.

"Only one referee who worked in the NBA last season is still working — Darrel Garrison, the supervisor of officials.

WIMBLEDON Profits Dominated
The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — The All-England Club announced Wednesday it was giving the profits from the 1983 Wimbledon championships, more than \$4 million, to the British Lawn Tennis Association to develop training facilities.

isified with the job they've done."

Both sides said Tuesday that they were not near an agreement. In fact, they could not even agree on what has been offered or why the meeting broke off.

Granik said, "We're offering each guy under contract an average of 27 percent increase over the next three years, with 10 percent of it coming in the first year."

Phillips also said the increase is not what it's made out to be.

"They're saying it's a 27-percent increase. Actually, it's only a 2.55-percent increase, and over three years, that's less than 1 percent a year," he said.

Under terms of the old contract, a first-year referee made \$24,000, a second-year official \$25,500 and a third-year man \$27,500. The NBA's proposal calls for a second-year official to earn \$26,400 and a third-year man \$28,000.

A second-year official who earned \$24,000 in his first year would therefore be given a 10-percent raise, to \$26,400, for this season. But Phillips said that under the old contract he would have been given \$25,500, anyway, so the NBA's proposal is in essence only a \$900 raise.

In the case of a 10-year man, his salary would go from the \$43,000 earned as a nine-year man to \$47,300. That is a 10 percent raise, but under the old contract, a 10-year man would have earned \$46,500, anyway. Phillips is saying the NBA's increase, in this case, amounts to only 1.72 percent.

The NBA does not dispute the figures. Salaries now range from \$24,000 to \$65,000. Phillips said he wants the top salary raised to \$55,000.

But salary is only part of the problem. The referees also want a reduction in the number of games worked in a season.

"There are 17 issues involved and they've offered nothing but cutbacks in every one of them,"

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

PATRIOTS DIVISION

W L T Pts GF GA

NY Rangers 9 1 0 22 42 26

Philadelphia 7 4 0 18 39 27

NY Isles 4 6 0 15 39 27

Washington 2 7 8 4 20 32

New Jersey 1 7 0 12 22 31

Pittsburgh 1 1 2 18 36

Admirals Division

Quebec 7 3 1 15 42 48

Boston 5 3 1 11 38 37

Buffalo 5 2 7 11 34 37

Hartford 4 5 1 9 32 37

Montreal 4 5 0 8 42 48

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

North Division

Chicago 7 3 0 14 35 31

Los Angeles 4 5 1 9 32 31

Minnesota 3 5 1 7 37 34

Detroit 2 3 2 6 25 32

Spartans Division

Edmonton 2 5 1 15 35 39

Vancouver 2 5 2 4 34 39

Los Angeles 2 5 2 4 39 39

Winnipeg 2 5 2 4 39 39

Calgary 2 5 2 4 39 39

TOMMY'S RESULTS

4. Montreal 2 (Cicerelli 41,

Vilesack 11, Doubts 21, Bratton 31, Wick 17, Schlesinger 12, Tremblay 21, Walker 23,

5. Buffalo 2 (Gordon 22, Tardif 20, Kerr 18, Rien 14, Tardif 21, Heitman 23) : Cote 22,

Bershad 51).

Winnipeg 2 (McInally 23,

Beauchemin 24, Lethbridge 24, Sutter 23, T. Murray 21, Gordon 4, Stewart 20, Kerr 18, Schlesinger 14).

5. Montreal 2 (Lethbridge 24, Beauchemin 24, Lethbridge 24, Sutter 23, T. Murray 21,

6. Los Angeles 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

7. Vancouver 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

8. Winnipeg 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

9. Minnesota 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

10. Calgary 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

11. Los Angeles 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

12. Winnipeg 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

13. Minnesota 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

14. Montreal 5 (Dube 21, John 14, Dierck 22, Turgeon 21, Crawford 21, French 11, Stouffer 20, Lovell 16).

15. Los Angeles 5 (Dube 21, John 14

